

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT *ABRAHAM BROTHMAN*

FILE NO. *100-365040*

VOLUME NO. *4*

SERIALS

214 thru

303

NOTICE

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File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
214	8/16/50	outgoing letter	2	2	b1
215	8/24/50	outgoing letter	1	0	b1
216	8/29/50	HQ let NY	1	1	
217	9/2/50	Memo from Director w/enc.	1/1	1/1	
218	9/1/50	outgoing letter	2	2	b1
218	8/30/50	incoming letter	1	0	b1
219	9/1/50	Belmont Memo Ladd	1	1	
220	9/5/50	HQ let AAG	1	1	
221	9/5/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
222	9/6/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
223	9/11/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
224	9/11/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	

15 13 2 0 0 0
rev rel deny ref presumed proper FBI/DOJ

File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
225	9/1/50	NY Rpt w/serial slip	37/1	37/1	b1 b2 b7c b7D
225	9/5/50	NY let HQ	1	1	
226	8/15/50	NY Rpt HQ	69	69	
226	8/20/50	NY let HQ	2	2	
227	9/8/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
228	9/8/50	HQ let NY w/encl	1/1	1/1	
229	9/11/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
230	9/8/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
231	9/8/50	HQ let NY	1	1	
232	9/20/50	NY let HQ	1	1	
233	9/18/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
234	9/11/50	NY let HQ	1	1	

119 119 0 0 0 0
rev rel deny ref presumed private FBI/DOJ

File No: 100-365240Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
235	10/4/50	HQ let NY	1	1	b2 b7D
235	9/18/50	LA Rpt HQ	6	6	
236	9/22/50	SF Rpt HQ	1	1	
NR	9/20/50	Belmont Memo Ladd	1	—	Disposition of document in R. Fuchs 65-58805-1447
237	9/22/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
238	9/28/50	NY let HQ	1	1	
239	9/27/50	NY let HQ w/enc.	1/20	1/20	
240	9/27/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
241	10/2/50	HQ let ATG	1	1	
242	9/28/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
243	9/28/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	b2 b7D
244	9/24/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	

37
rel deny if presumed person

File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
245	9/29/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
246	10/9/50	NY Let HQ	2	2	b1
247	9/28/50	NY TT HQ	2	2	b2 b7D
248	10/3/50	NY TT HQ	2	2	b2 b7D
249	10/10/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
250	10/10/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
251	10/16/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	b2 b7D
252	10/10/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
253	10/11/50	PH Let HQ	3	3	b7C b7D
254	10/10/50	CV TT HQ	1	1	
255	10/12/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
256	10/13/50	NY Let HQ	2	2	

18 18 0 6 0
rev rel deny in presumed present FBI/DOJ

File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	10/13/50	Ladd Memo Director	2	-	Disposition of document in H. Gold 65-57449-693
257	10/12/50	NY TT HQ	2	2	
258	10/13/50	NY let HQ w/enclosures	1/1	1/7	b1
259	10/10/50	HQ TT NY	1/2	1/6	b1
260	10/13/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	b1
261	10/13/50	HQ LAB Rpt NY	1	1	
262	10/11/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
263	10/12/50	NY TT HQ	2	2	b1
263	10/12/50	HQ Airgram London	1	0	b1
264	10/13/50	Belmont Memo Ladd	3	1	b1 Refer state 2 pgs
265	10/19/50	HQ TT NY	1	0	Refer state
265	10/12/50	Keay Memo Belmont	1	0	Refer state 1 pgs

26 17 3 4 2 0
rev rel deny ref presumed proper

File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BROTHMANDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
265	10/12/50	Belmont Memo Keay	1	0	refer state
266	10/13/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	b1
266	10/11/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
267	10/10/50	CV Rgt HQ	3	3	
268	10/19/50	NY let HQ alone	1/4	1/4	
269	10/11/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
270	10/17/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
271	10/9/50	NY let HQ	1	1	
272	10/17/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
273	10/17/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
274	10/12/50	HQ let WFO	1	1	
275	10/19/50	AL TT HQ	4	4	

21 20 0 1 0 0
rev rel deny ref presumed preproc

File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
276	10/17/50	BS Ret HQ	5	5	
277	10/19/50	NY Ret HQ	1	1	
278	10/19/50	PH Ret HQ	1	1	
279	10/18/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
279	10/16/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
280	10/12/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
281	10/10/50	AT Ret HQ	7	7	
282	10/19/50	AL Ret HQ	4	4	
283	10/12/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
284	10/18/50	NY TT HQ	2	2	
285	10/4/50	NY TT HQ	2	-	Disposition of document in O. Vago 101-1988-74
285	10/5/50	HQ TT AT	1	1	

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rev25
rel0
deny0
ref2
presumed0
private

File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
286	10/16/50	PH let HQ	2	—	Disposition of document in O. Vago 101-1988-60
286	10/17/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
NR	10/17/50	Laughlin Memo Belmont	1	1	
287	10/17/50	LA Rpt HQ	6	6	b2 b7D
287	11/2/50	HQ let AAG	1	1	
288	10/19/50	Pit TT HQ	4	4	
289	10/19/50	PH TT HQ	1	1	
290	10/18/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
NR	10/20/50	Belmont Memo Ladd	1	—	Disposition of document in J. Rosenberg 65-58236-553
291	10/20/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
292	10/20/50	NY TT HQ	2	2	b2 b7D
293	10/20/50	LA let HQ	1	1	

22 19 0 0 3 0
 rev rel deny ref presumed prison

File No: 100-365040Re: Abraham BrothmanDate: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
293	11/3/50	HQ at NY	1	1	
294	10/19/50	WFO TT HQ	1	0	Refer Maritime Admin.
295	10/20/50	HQ TT NY	1	1	
295	10/18/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
296	10/21/50	NY TT HQ	1	1	
297	10/13/50	BS TT HQ	2	2	
298	10/26/50	NY let HQ	1	1	
299	10/20/50	PH let HQ	1	1	
299	10/23/50	HQ let PH	1	1	
300	10/16/50	PH TT HQ	4	4	
301	10/24/50	LA TT HQ	2	2	
302	10/26/50	LA let HQ	6	6	

22 21 0 1 0 0
rev rel deny ref presumed person

Date: _____
(month/year)

² ¹ ⁰ ⁰ ¹ ⁰
rev rel deny ref presumed prior

~~SECRET~~

August 18, 1950

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG,
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN,
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ.

There is enclosed herewith one copy of a memorandum on Julius Rosenberg, who was arrested on espionage conspiracy charges in New York City on July 17, 1950. Copies of this memorandum have been made available to your headquarters. 26

There are also enclosed three copies of a memorandum on Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz, who were arrested in New York City on July 29, 1950. A Federal Grand Jury in New York City had returned an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government and impede or obstruct the administration of justice. Copies of this memorandum have not been made available to your headquarters. It would be appreciated if you would have a check made of your files on the names of Julius Rosenberg, Abraham Brothman, and Miriam Moskowitz for any available information. 524

Considerable information has been received reflecting that Rosenberg headed an important espionage network in the United States. One member of this network, William Perl, has been employed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Cleveland, Ohio. He has a brother in Paris, France, Samuel Perl, who has been residing at 63 Rue Notre Dame, de Lorette. Samuel Perl has been interviewed by us and did not furnish any information of value. We would appreciate learning if you have any information in your files concerning Samuel Perl. 524

Another member of this network, Joel Barr, left the United States for Sweden in January, 1948. He ostensibly was to study in Sweden. He reportedly was in Finland in 1949 and was, until recently, residing at the address of Villa Regine, 16 Rue de la Retouss, Seine, France. It has been reported to us that Barr still may be active in Soviet espionage in Europe. We would like to know if Barr has come to your attention in the period since he left the United States. 524

We also have advised your headquarters that David Greenglass stated that sometime in the Summer between 1946 and 1949 an individual flew to Egypt as a consultant on a huge dam project in Egypt. This undoubtedly is the Aswan Dam Project. According to David Greenglass, this individual who was

RJL:hs

65-58236

Enclosures

cc: Legal Attache, London
Foreign Service Desk

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 3042 Buz/che
Declassify on OADR

10/24/86

10/24/86

Classified by 3042 Buz/che
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

RECORDED 1-35

100-365040-219
AUG 23 1950

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~~SECRET~~

an espionage contact of Julius Rosenberg, was to receive \$200 per day
as a consultant while in Egypt. U

[REDACTED] b1

The above information is being furnished to you on a confidential
basis and should not be disseminated by you. U

(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-365040 Serial 215

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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SAC, New York

August 29, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

Your attention is invited to my letter of July 25 and August 7, 1950, in which your office was requested to conduct an immediate investigation to determine the possible classified or restricted nature of the various documents which Gold advised he received from Abraham Brothman. Inasmuch as no information has been received pursuant to this request, you are instructed to immediately advise what steps are being taken along this line and the date when the results of this investigation may be expected by the Bureau.

cc - Philadelphia

100-365040

KFE:jgm

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DATE 4/2/87 BY 3042 PWT/clm

RECORDED - 78

100-365040 - 216
AUG 31 1950
80

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____

443
52 SEP 6 3 1950

MARCH 17

COMM - FBI

PINK MEMO FROM:

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHECKED TO:

MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS
MR. BELMONT
MR. WINTERKICH

September 2, 1950

New York Times and Tribune make
no mention of Lowenthal.

END

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "Significant". H.

encl
pd 2-1
61-7582-1693

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DATE 4/2/87 BY 3042 Rof/elm

RECORDED - 127

INDEXED - 127

100-365040-217
RECORDED
45 SEP 9 1950

EX - H

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

127
ENCLOSURE
A

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

SPY SUSPECT OUT ON BAIL

**Brothman Is Freed on \$25,000
 Cash Put Up by His Wife**

Abraham Brothman, who was indicted in connection with the Russian atom spy investigation, was released yesterday from prison after his wife, Naomi had supplied bail of \$25,000 cash.

Brothman, 34 years old, of 41-08 Forty-second Street, Long Island City, Queens, was arrested last July 29 with Miriam Moskowitz, 34, of 151 Eighth Avenue, on charges of conspiracy to influence the testimony of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy for Russia, before a Federal grand jury investigating espionage.

Mrs. Moskowitz was released on cash bail of \$25,000 two weeks ago. Their trial date will be fixed Sept. 1. Professional bondsmen have refused to supply bail for anyone connected with espionage charges. It was not learned where Mrs. Brothman procured the \$25,000.

Brothman

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Page

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

N. Y. Compass _____

N.Y. TIMES 8

Date: SEP 2 1951

100-365040-217

ENCLOSURE

47187

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3042 QW/dm
Declassify on: OADR

September 1, 1970

7801

Reference is made to [REDACTED]

During the course of the investigation of [REDACTED] it was learned through a highly confidential source that [REDACTED]

The investigation with respect to [REDACTED] activities has not developed any information indicating that [REDACTED]

Classified by [REDACTED]
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

cc - Foreign Service Desk
cc - Legal Attache, London, England

b1

[REDACTED]

In view of the confidential nature of our source who furnished information relative to the statements of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are requested to make no dissemination of the information appearing in this memorandum.

b1

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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- _____
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-365040 Serial 218

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 1, 1950

gm
TO : MR. D. M. LADD
FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
Espionage - R

G. I. R. - 1

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

On the afternoon of September 1, 1950, ASAC Whelan called from New York to advise that Brothman is making bail this afternoon in the amount of \$25,000. Brothman's wife, Naomi, arranged the bail in the form of a check for \$17,000 and cash in the amount of \$7,200. Mrs. Abraham Brothman

HANDLED BY
STOP

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SEP 6 1950

AHB:rm

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56 SEP 11 1950

Assistant Attorney General James H. McInerney

September 3, 1950

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN;
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ
ESPIONAGE - R

There is being furnished you herewith one copy each of the following reports which have been submitted with respect to the above-entitled matter:

Summary report of Special Agent John H. Collins dated August 15, 1950, at New York, New York, in the case entitled "Abraham Brothman, was., 'Pa,' 'The Penguin,' Espionage - R."

Report of Special Agent Thomas E. Zoeller dated August 21, 1950, at New York, New York, captioned "Miriam Moskowitz, wa. Miriam Rachel Moskowitz, Security Matter - C."

Curd
Attachment

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EFB:jm
100-365040

cc - File 100-370679

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100-365040-220

SEP 6 1950
80

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____

SEP 5 1950

100-370679-1
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP - 5 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 46 FROM NEW YORK 5 923 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/31/87 BY 3642

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESPR. RE SUMMARY RPT SA JOHN M. COLLINS, AUG FIF-
TEEN LAST, PAGE SIXTYEIGHT THEREIN RE TESTIMONY OF HARRY GOLD AS TO CARD
IN HIS POSSESSION WITH LICENSE TWO N NINE ZERO EIGHT EIGHT AND INSTRU-
CTIONS TO MEET ABE. SPECIAL SEARCH OF NYCPD TRAFFIC SUMMONS RECORDS
REFLECTS SUMMONS ISSUED TO ABRAHAM BROTHMAN AUG ELEVEN, FORTYONE
AND AUG FIFTEEN, FORTYONE FOR OVERTIME PARKING OG VEHICLE, LICENSE TWO
N NINE ZERO EIGHT EIGHT. THIS CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY WILL BE PRE-
PARED AS AN AMENDED PAGE IN REF SUMMARY RPT AND SUBMITTED AS SOON
RECORDED - 100-365040-224
SEP 12 1950

AS TRANSCRIBED.

63 SEP 12 1950

52 SEP 19 1950

SCHEIDT

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EX-89

cc: Mr. Lempere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 8 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASH FROM NEW YORK 14

6 530 P

DIRECTOR DEFERRED

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP R. REMYTEL SEPT ONE LAST. RE NAOMI BROTHMAN-S
CHECK FOR SEVENTEEN THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS WHICH WAS PORTION
OF SUBJECTS BAIL. OFFICIALS OF BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY ADVISED
NAOMI BROTHMAN OPENED SAVINGS ACCOUNT ON AUGUST EIGHTEEN LAST WITH CASH
DEPOSIT OF EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. THIS ACCOUNT WAS REGULARLY IN-
CREASED BY DEPOSITS RANGING FROM FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS TO THREE
THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS AND ON SEPTEMBER ONE ABOVEMENTIONED
AMOUNT OF ONE SEVEN THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS WITHDRAWN,
LEAVING BALANCE OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

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SCHEIDT

SEP 12 1950

HLD PLS

SEP 12 1950

EX-89

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP - 1 1950
am
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Handwritten initials and signature over routing slip

7-10P

English

my
ad
WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 67
DIRECTOR URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP - R. BROTHMAN RELEASED FROM FEDERAL HOUSE DETENTION FOUR FIFTEEN PM SEPT. ONE ON POSTING TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL WITH CLERK US COURT, SDNY. BAIL CONSISTED OF AN OFFICIAL CHECK FOR SEVENTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM BANK OF MANHATTAN TO ORDER OF NAOMI BROTHMAN AND BALANCE OF SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS WAS IN CASH. AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO DETERMINE THRU BANK OF MANHATTAN COMPANY IDENTITY OF ACCOUNT FROM WHICH THIS CHECK WAS DRAWN.

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SEP 6 1950
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DATE 4/3/87 BY 2422 PWT

SCHEIDT
HOLD 56 SEP 12 1950
EX-89

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP - 1 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON 46 FROM NEW YORK

1

6-10 P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042 RUT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP - R. REBULET AUGUST TWO NINE LAST DIRECTING
INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE POSSIBLE CLASSIFIED OR RESTRICTED NATURE OF
DOCUMENTS HARRY GOLD RECD FROM SUBJ. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION RE THIS
MATTER APPEAR IN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT OF SA JOHN M. COLLINS, SEPTEMBER
ONE INST, WHICH WILL BE FORWARDED THIS DATE.

56 SEP 12 1950

RECORDED - 67

INDEXED - 67

SEP 6 1950

HLD PLS

EX-89

cc: Mr. Lamphere

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

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NY FILE NO. 100-95068 MFH/DB

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/1/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/6,8;7/3,5-7,10-14, 17-21,24-29,31-8/1, 7-11,14-16/50	REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. COLLINS
TITLE ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with aliases			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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Information on Buna-S process as developed by BROTHMAN set out. Individual familiar with BROTHMAN'S Buna-S process claims it was very general in nature. SOL ~~FANSHEL~~ and OSCAR ~~VAGO~~ deny having any information that BROTHMAN first wanted to tell truth to Grand Jury in 1947, but was dissuaded from this by GOLD and MIRIAM ~~MOSKOWITZ~~. Both also deny having information re BROTHMAN'S receiving Red Star. BERNARD ~~PIDTO~~, who has financed some of BROTHMAN'S work since 1945, has no information that GOLD or BROTHMAN might be Soviet agents. BROTHMAN appeared before Grand Jury, SDNY, 7/14,17,18,20/50. Refused to testify on grounds of self-incrimination. Indicted 7/29/50 by Grand Jury, SDNY for obstruction of justice. Arrested same date; held in \$25,000.00 bail. Still in custody USM since unable to raise bail.

(u)

- P -

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ENCLOSURE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *James Scheidt* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

5-Bureau (100-365040)
2-Los Angeles (65-5033)
2-Philadelphia (65-4318)
1-San Francisco (Info)
1-Washington Field (Info.)
4 - New York

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DETAILS:

~~X~~ BUNA-S PROCESS

In an interview on June 4, 1950, ~~HARRY~~ GOLD advised agents of this office, who were then interviewing him in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that in February or March, 1942, BROTHMAN gave him information of value concerning the Buna-S Process. As GOLD explained it, BROTHMAN was then working for the ~~X~~ Hendrick Manufacturing Company in New York City, and although BROTHMAN worked on the process and was the author of a report on this process, GOLD said that the actual process itself belonged to the Hendrick Manufacturing Company and the Standard Oil Company. GOLD also advised that BROTHMAN knew that this information which he turned over to GOLD on the Buna-S Process was to be given to the Soviet Union. It was GOLD'S recollection that he received this information from BROTHMAN in the form of a written report in the Hotel New Yorker, and that on the same day he (GOLD) turned this information over to his Russian contact, ~~SEMIEN~~ SEMENOV. (u)

On June 6, 1950, B. G. DANN, Office Manager, Hendrick Manufacturing Company, 30 Church Street, New York, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN R. MURPHY, at which time he furnished the following information: (u)

DANN stated that BROTHMAN and ~~ARTHUR P.~~ WEBER constituted the Chemical Process Division of Hendrick Manufacturing Company from about 1938 or 1939 to the middle of 1942. Originally when BROTHMAN came to Hendrick in 1938 or 1939, he had worked with one ~~HYMAN I.~~ KAPLAN, a draftsman, who had just graduated from college in 1939 and later went with Semet-Solvay or Solvay Processing in Hopewell, Virginia. (u)

It was DANN'S recollection that BROTHMAN developed the Buna-S Process while working at Hendrick. He made drawings, mathematical equations, etc., and prepared a complete report which could be used in selling the process. In the very beginning, when the idea was conceived by BROTHMAN, BROTHMAN and DANN went to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, the Main Office of Hendrick Manufacturing Company, where they spoke to Mr. K. H. ~~COLVILLE~~, President of Hendrick; ~~W. V.~~ STODDARD, Vice President and Treasurer, and D. I. ~~HASSETT~~, Secretary. After ~~BROTHMAN~~ explained the process to these officers at Hendrick, DANN stated that they gave him permission to make trips around the East in an effort to interest someone in the process. Expenses for these trips were borne by Hendrick, and it was DANN'S present recollection that BROTHMAN made trips to Cambridge, Massachusetts,

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where he contacted Mr. DEWEY of the firm Dewey and Almy. Also, BROTHMAN went to Akron, Ohio, and spoke to Goodrich or Goodyear Rubber people and possibly went to Washington, D. C. to speak to Government officials. (u)

In the event that BROTHMAN had interested one or more of the above firms in the process, DANN stated Hendrick would have received contracts to manufacture vessels, tanks, piping, etc. for this process. However, BROTHMAN was unsuccessful in this venture and due to the pressure of other business at Hendrick, he was asked to drop his efforts along this line, which he did. Of course, DANN stated that had BROTHMAN been successful in convincing some firm or firms of the value of his process, the Hendrick Manufacturing Company would have "claimed some credit" for BROTHMAN'S efforts since it was DANN'S recollection that BROTHMAN was a salaried employee of Hendrick. (Later it developed through a check of the records of the Main Office at Carbondale, that BROTHMAN was actually on a consultant basis and was also receiving royalties from certain patents that he held on mixers which Hendrick was marketing during the time that BROTHMAN was with that firm). (u)

DANN could not recall that the question of patenting BROTHMAN'S BUNA-S Process ever arose and he was fairly certain that the Hendrick Patent Attorney was not consulted. DANN stated that he did not know what happened later on the BUNA-S Process in so far as BROTHMAN was concerned, but he did know that ARTHUR P. WEBER was intimately acquainted with the process and BROTHMAN'S efforts to develop it. (u)

DANN, of course, stated that he is the Office Manager of Hendrick and acts in a sales capacity; that he is not a chemist or engineer, and further, that he has no records in the New York office to support any of the statements made above. (u)

On June 8, 1950, ARTHUR P. WEBER, 56 Beach Drive, Merrick, Long Island, was interviewed by Special Agent JOHN R. MURPHY in the New York Office, and he advised as follows concerning BROTHMAN and his work on the BUNA-S Process. (u)

While both were employed at Hendrick Manufacturing Company between the years February, 1941 and July, 1942, Hendrick received an order for the manufacture of some vats, kettles and piping for a Standard Oil Refinery at Lake Charles, Louisiana, which order the Hendrick Company filled. Not long thereafter,

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one JOHN H. C. WENDES, Chief Engineer at the ~~United States Rubber Plant, Naugatuck, Connecticut~~, walked into the Hendrick Office sometime in 1941 and asked that the Hendrick firm build another synthetic rubber plant for United States Rubber similar to the plant Hendrick built for Standard Oil at Lake Charles. WEBER claims that Hendrick Manufacturing Company in filling the prior large order for Standard Oil had no idea that the vats, kettles, piping, etc., had gone into the construction of a synthetic rubber plant; however, upon learning that this equipment had gone into such a plant, the officers at Hendrick decided to attempt to design for United States Rubber a similar plant. BROTHMAN and WEBER, therefore, were asked to design equipment which was, they then knew, to be used in a synthetic rubber plant at Naugatuck, Connecticut. (u)

According to WEBER, WENDES believed that synthetic rubber could be best manufactured by a "continuous process" as opposed to the old "batch process"; therefore, during the next several months, BROTHMAN and WEBER, using Standard chemistry text, worked on the design of equipment which would work into this continuous process. They prepared a report on their findings. In this report, they included the design of certain new equipment which would be necessary in carrying out their chemical and mathematical calculations. (u)

WEBER stated that after he and BROTHMAN completed their work on this process, the Hendrick Manufacturing Company refused to build the necessary equipment for this process because they felt that the process, as worked out by WEBER and BROTHMAN, was not workable. WEBER stated, however, that their calculations were turned over to the Blaw-Knox Construction Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which company, according to WEBER, built all the synthetic rubber plants in the United States at that time. (u)

JOHN H. C. WENDES, Operations Manager, Synthetic Rubber Division, United States Rubber Company, 1230 Sixth Avenue, New York City, advised that he first met BROTHMAN in about 1940, at which time BROTHMAN was demonstrating a mixer in the office of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. WENDES said that he was interested in this mixer for use in a synthetic rubber plant that his company was contemplating building at Naugatuck, Connecticut. WENDES advised that he did not buy this mixer, but, in fact, developed a better one which he had installed in the synthetic rubber plant at Naugatuck. He stated that there was nothing restrictive or confidential about this mixer. WENDES also said that he never contacted the Hendrick Manufacturing Company for the purpose of designing or constructing a synthetic rubber plant. His only purpose in visiting the Hendrick

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offices was to inspect the mixer invented by BROTHMAN. (u)

According to WENDES, he had his next contact with BROTHMAN in 1945. At this time BROTHMAN submitted to him an estimate for the construction of continuous type plants manufacturing Chlcral and DDT. WENDES said that there was nothing restrictive or confidential about the process for manufacturing DDT as this product was originally invented in Switzerland and was never patented. (u)

WENDES further advised that his last contact with BROTHMAN was in March, 1950, when BROTHMAN submitted an estimate for the construction of a plant manufacturing Methyl Methacrylate Monomer, and Polymers. Nothing, however, came from either this estimate or the one submitted by BROTHMAN in 1945 and mentioned above. (u)

WENDES stated that he considers BROTHMAN to be a brilliant chemist and, in fact, in March, 1950, he offered BROTHMAN a position with the United States Rubber Company. BROTHMAN, however, was not interested. WENDES advised that he had no information regarding BROTHMAN'S political affiliations or his associations with admitted Soviet espionage agents. (u)

Mr. S. T. RUSSELL, Sales Engineer, Chemical Plants Division, Blaw-Knox Construction Company, with a New York office at 342 Madison Avenue, advised that he did not know BROTHMAN personally since he only came with this firm in 1939. He said, however, that he knew BROTHMAN through his writings in various chemical publications. (u)

RUSSELL further said that his firm designed and built the plant and building for the manufacture of synthetic rubber for the Firestone Rubber Company at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and for the United States Rubber Company at Naugatuck, Connecticut. RUSSELL said that as far as he knows, no part of any of BROTHMAN'S calculations or designs was used by his firm in constructing equipment for these plants. He advised that he remembers reading articles on BROTHMAN'S Buna-S Process, but they were very general in nature. RUSSELL also advised that any work done by BROTHMAN or anyone else in the synthetic rubber field, was "out in the open" and not of a restricted or confidential nature. (u)

INTERVIEWS WITH SOL FANSHEL and OSCAR VAGO

On July 13, 1950, HARRY GOLD furnished an additional voluntary signed statement regarding BROTHMAN. In this statement GOLD said that about a

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month after Memorial Day in 1947 (actually it was closer to two months after Memorial Day), GOLD after spending the day at one of the technical libraries in New York City, went to BROTHMAN'S office at 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island City at about 8:00 p.m. Present in the office, according to GOLD, were BROTHMAN, OSCAR VAGO, SOL FANSHEL and ROBERT GERSON. GOLD in this statement advised that BROTHMAN was very agitated and told GOLD he had received a summons to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in downtown New York City. He wanted to know if GOLD had also received a summons. Both understood that BROTHMAN was being subpoenaed in connection with a matter about which FBI agents had interviewed BROTHMAN three or four weeks previously. According to GOLD, BROTHMAN said that instead of trying to lie, he was going to take the stand and tell the truth about his dealings with JACOB GOLOS, HELEN (ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY) and GOLD. Further, GOLD said that he replied to BROTHMAN that such a course would be foolhardy. He then left and went to BROTHMAN'S laboratory in Elmhurst. (u)

On the following night, at about 10:00 p.m., he again went to BROTHMAN'S office. Present also were OSCAR VAGO, SOL FANSHEL, ROBERT GERSON, and possibly MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ in addition to BROTHMAN. At this time GOLD said that he got the impression from the attitude of those present, that he told the FBI agents a story to exonerate himself and to put the entire blame on BROTHMAN. Further, according to GOLD, BROTHMAN is supposed to have called FANSHEL over to him and they held a whispered conversation, during which FANSHEL glanced at GOLD. FANSHEL and BROTHMAN then went downstairs. (u)

On the following evening, GOLD said, at a dinner at Topsy's Restaurant on Queens Boulevard, in Forest Hills, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ told GOLD that she and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN had succeeded in convincing BROTHMAN of the foolhardiness of his contemplated course of testifying, that is, his idea to testify before the Grand Jury that he knowingly passed information to the Soviet Union. (u)

SOL FANSHEL, an electrical engineer, employed by H. A. Brassert & Company, 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, advised the reporting agent and Special Agent THOMAS H. ZOELLER that he was employed by A. Brothman & Associates from November, 1945 until the summer of 1947. During this time he always worked in the office of this company at 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island City. He never worked, he said, in the laboratory at 8503 57th Avenue, Elmhurst. According to FANSHEL, GOLD always worked in the laboratory. FANSHEL stated that during this time of his employment with BROTHMAN, he only saw GOLD on three or four occasions, and those always in BROTHMAN'S office. He said that he cannot recall the circumstances of these meetings, nor can he remember whether they took place in

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the morning, afternoon or night. FANSHEL said that as far as he knows, whenever GOLD came to the office, it was always to confer with BROTHMAN regarding some phase of the business. (u)

FANSHEL also said that the first he knew that both BROTHMAN and GOLD testified before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947, was when he read the account of BROTHMAN'S and MOSSKOWITZ'S arrest in the newspapers on July 30, 1950. He stated that there was never any talk around BROTHMAN'S office regarding the Grand Jury testimony of GOLD and BROTHMAN. Further, he specifically denied that he was present when BROTHMAN said he was going to tell the truth before a 1947 Grand Jury, but was prevented from doing so when GOLD intervened and said that such a course would be foolhardy. He also denied being present in BROTHMAN'S office on the next day when GOLD again went there at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and from the general attitude of those present, GOLD got the impression that they thought he told the FBI agents a story to exonerate himself and put the entire blame on BROTHMAN. He also denied holding a whispered conference on the same evening with BROTHMAN in GOLD'S presence, during which FANSHEL is alleged to have glanced at GOLD and then went downstairs with BROTHMAN. (u)

FANSHEL also advised that he was present at BROTHMAN'S summer home only on one occasion. This was in either 1946 or 1947. He does not remember who was there with him except his own immediate family. He said that he never heard that GOLD was awarded the Order of the Red Star for his work on behalf of the Soviets. FANSHEL also denied that he ever commented to GOLD that BROTHMAN'S firm stood a good chance of getting a vitamin process contract from the Soviet Union since they had given BROTHMAN an award. Further, he stated that BROTHMAN never told him that he (BROTHMAN) had received an award from the Russians, i.e., the Red Star Award. (u)

OSCAR VAGO was also interviewed by the reporting agent and Special Agent ZOELLER. This interview was conducted in the offices of VAGO'S current employer, the Carol Management Corporation, 12 East 48th Street, New York City. He advised that he was one of the original partners in BROTHMAN'S firm. He was employed there from August, 1944 until June, 1948. He said that he was always employed in the office and never in the laboratory. After GOLD became employed by BROTHMAN in the laboratory, VAGO stated that he came to the office about once every three or four weeks. (u)

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VAGO said that he always worked regular hours, that is, from about 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except when they were preparing a report for one of their clients. On these occasions, he said, the whole staff worked a considerable amount of overtime. VAGO stated that during the summer of 1947 they were getting out a report for the Mettur Chemical Company in India. According to VAGO, GOLD assisted in the preparation of this report and would come to BROTHMAN'S office for the purpose of conferring on the report. (u)

According to VAGO, there was never any conversation in his presence regarding either BROTHMAN'S or GOLD'S testimony before a Federal Grand Jury in 1947. VAGO also stated that the first he knew of this was when he too read of BROTHMAN'S arrest in the newspapers on July 30, 1950. VAGO said, however, that looking back on his association with GOLD and BROTHMAN, he has a hazy recollection that something was happening in 1947 that he should have known about but didn't. VAGO stated that he is unable to be more specific about this. In retrospect, VAGO now believes that "this something" was concerned with GOLD'S and BROTHMAN'S testimony before the Grand Jury. (u)

VAGO also advised that he never heard of GOLD receiving an award from the Soviets for his work, nor was he ever told by BROTHMAN that he (BROTHMAN) had received an award from the Soviet Union for work done on its behalf. VAGO further stated that he last saw GOLD about Christmas, 1949, at which time GOLD paid him a visit in his home. At this visit, VAGO stated, they talked generally about their mutual associations with BROTHMAN. VAGO denied asking GOLD at this time whether BROTHMAN actually received an award from the Soviet Union. VAGO also denied making a statement to GOLD at this conversation, that BROTHMAN had once told VAGO that his (BROTHMAN) work for the Russians had been worth the work of one or two brigades of men to the Russians. (u)

HARRY GOLD in a supplementary statement on July 11, 1950, furnished the following additional information relative to the Hotel Lincoln meeting allegedly attended by BROTHMAN, SEMENOV and GOLD. GOLD said that some weeks later he was waiting for BROTHMAN in Grand Central Station, New York City, in that portion of the station near the Graybar Building where the ramp leads out to Lexington Avenue, and BROTHMAN came along in the presence of several other men. Because of these other people, GOLD said that he did not approach BROTHMAN. However, according to GOLD, BROTHMAN and a blond man left the group and came up to GOLD. According to GOLD, BROTHMAN said, "FRANK, this is ARTIE WEBER". WEBER then smiled and said, "Shake the hand that shook the hand of --, you know". GOLD

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advised that he was very much disconcerted at this statement since he knew that WEBER was referring to BROTHMAN'S meeting with SEMENOV. However, there was no further conversation on this point at this time. (u)

ARTHUR P. WEBER, previously mentioned in this report, furnished the following information regarding his meetings with HARRY GOLD: (u)

He stated that as far as he remembers, he only met GOLD on three or four occasions. The majority of these meetings were in the Chamurgy Design Company's office, at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City. However, WEBER said he remembers one meeting with GOLD that took place in the passageway leading from the Grand Central Station to Lexington Avenue, at the side entrance to the Graybar Building. However, he claimed that he does not remember any of the circumstances about this meeting; whether there were any others present, where they went after the initial greeting, or what was discussed while GOLD, BROTHMAN and WEBER were together. WEBER, however, definitely denied shaking hands with GOLD and saying, "Shake the hand that shook the hand of —, you know". WEBER insisted that he has no information regarding BROTHMAN'S involvement in any espionage activities, and stated that if BROTHMAN was so engaged during the early 1940's when they were associated, BROTHMAN managed to conceal them from WEBER. WEBER also stated that he originally knew GOLD under the name of FRANK KEPPLER. (u)

INTERVIEW WITH BERNARD PIDTO

BERNARD PIDTO, 783 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and Vice President of the Malone Bronze Powder Works, Inc., 220 West 42nd Street, New York City, advised that he first met BROTHMAN in January or February, 1945. At this time, PIDTO was a silent partner in the firm of M. Schiller, 87 North 12th Street, Brooklyn. SCHILLER introduced PIDTO to BROTHMAN. According to PIDTO, BROTHMAN at that time was working on a IDT process and rented space from SCHILLER for use as a laboratory. (u)

BROTHMAN then persuaded PIDTO to go into business with him. They formed the Elsan or Elsar Corporation, with offices at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. Their business was to sell mixing equipment. PIDTO said that there was also an individual named KLEIN connected with this firm. BROTHMAN was to work on the preparation of a catalog containing this equipment, and PIDTO was

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to sell this mixing equipment, PIDTO advised that in order for him to go into this business with BROTHMAN, he sold his interest in M. Schiller. (u)

BROTHMAN never prepared the catalog, according to PIDTO, although he said he constantly kept after him. PIDTO stated that one day BROTHMAN came to him and told him about a deal with the Chinese government, whereby BROTHMAN would design a plant that would manufacture Methyl Methacrylate. However, BROTHMAN needed financing. It was at this point that PIDTO gave BROTHMAN \$16,000.00, and then, in addition, over a period of almost one and a half years, loaned him about \$10,000.00. However, PIDTO was paid off when an independent testing laboratory approved the process and the Chinese government paid BROTHMAN about \$30,000.00. PIDTO stated that several firms, including Commonwealth Plastics, Inc., of Massachusetts, were interested in this process. In about the spring of 1947, PIDTO said that BROTHMAN needed additional financing to promote this process. PIDTO loaned BROTHMAN between eight and nine thousand dollars in exchange for which PIDTO obtained ten per cent of BROTHMAN'S share of any profits which he might make from the sale of this process to Commonwealth Plastics, or any other organization. However, this deal fell through, and BROTHMAN never repaid PIDTO this money. (u)

In 1948 and 1949, PIDTO stated that BROTHMAN and Miss MOSKOWITZ went to Switzerland in connection with some business transaction with Lonza, Limited. For work done for Lonza while on these trips, BROTHMAN, according to PIDTO, received about \$20,000.00. From this sum, PIDTO was paid \$1,000.00 on account of the money owed to him. (u)

In April, 1949, BROTHMAN told PIDTO about the formation of the Ulster Chemical Company, which company was formed to manufacture Thioglycolic acid. In exchange for some additional financing on the part of PIDTO, BROTHMAN offered him an exclusive sales agency for this product. However, PIDTO declined to lend BROTHMAN any money. In November, 1949, according to PIDTO, LOUIS B. SCHEINMAN, an attorney, and one of the original incorporators of the Ulster Chemical Company, borrowed \$2500.00 which he put into the business, and in January, 1950, BROTHMAN succeeded in obtaining \$2500.00 from PIDTO for the Ulster Chemical Company. At this point, PIDTO said that he became exclusive sales agent for this company, and in addition, received 18-3/4 shares of stock. However, up until the arrest of BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ on July 29, 1950, PIDTO stated that no Thioglycolic acid was produced, and after their arrest the plant was shut down. PIDTO stated that he is now trying to re-organize the Ulster Chemical

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Company so as to salvage his investment and that of other innocent individuals. He also advised that the reason why no Thioglycolic acid was produced was because BROTHMAN did not know how to obtain refined acid from the crude product. (u)

PIDTO also stated that he had no information that BROTHMAN at any time might be associated with an admitted Soviet espionage agent. He stated that the only information he had that BROTHMAN might be working for the Russians was in 1947 or 1948 when BROTHMAN'S firm was negotiating with the Amtorg Trading Company for the construction of vitamin plants in Russia. He said that he had no information that either he or GOLD might be a Soviet espionage agent. (u)

He also said that BROTHMAN once told him that he had been chased for distributing leaflets. He thinks that this happened while BROTHMAN was still in college. He had no further information on this, however, and claims that he did not pay much attention to BROTHMAN when he spoke of "politics". (u)

PIDTO also advised that WILLIAM L. MESSING, BROTHMAN'S attorney, and Mrs. BROTHMAN recently contacted him and asked BROTHMAN to loan them as much money as he could toward BROTHMAN'S bail. PIDTO advised them that he had no money to lend and if he did, he would prefer to invest it in salvaging the Ulster Chemical Company. Mrs. BROTHMAN indicated to him that they were attempting to raise the \$25,000.00 bail by contributions from various friends and relatives. (u)

BROTHMAN'S GRAND JURY APPEARANCES

BROTHMAN under a subpoena appeared before a Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York, on July 14, 17, 18, 20, 1950. However, according to United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL, in open court at the arraignment of BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ on July 31, 1950, he refused to answer any pertinent questions on the grounds of self-incrimination and degradation. (u)

INDICTMENT AND ARREST OF BROTHMAN, AND PRELIMINARY PROSECUTIVE ACTION

On July 29, 1950, a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, returned the following indictment against ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ: (u)

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"1. That from on or about the 28th day of May, 1947, and continuing up to and including the 12th day of June, 1950, in the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, the defendants herein, and HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator but not a defendant herein, and divers other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly combine, conspire, confederate and agree together, and with each other, to defraud the United States of America in the exercise of its governmental function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws of the United States of America, and to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice therein, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 241 (1946 Ed). (u)

"2. That, as the said defendants well knew, during this conspiracy, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly impaneled in and for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, was conducting an investigation of possible violations of the espionage and other Federal criminal statutes. (u)

"3. That it was a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator, would agree upon fictitious explanations of their associations with each other and divers other persons. (u)

"4. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations. (u)

"5. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, would inform HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator, of the substance of his testimony before said Grand Jury, for the purpose of enabling the said HARRY GOLD to conform his testimony thereto. (u)

"6. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when HARRY GOLD appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations, which would conform with the information theretofore given to said Grand Jury by the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. (u)

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"Overt Acts

"1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 22nd day of July, 1947. (u)

"2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, HARRY GOLD testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 31st day of July, 1947. (u)

"3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, in or about the month of July, 1947, HARRY GOLD had a conversation with THOMAS KIERNAN, at No. 52 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. (u)

"4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, on or about the 29th day of May, 1947, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and HARRY GOLD met at the Pennsylvania Station, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 88, 1946 Edition). (u)

"Second Count

"The Grand Jury further charges:

"1. That on or about the 31st day of July, 1947, at the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, the defendant herein, knowingly, wilfully and corruptly endeavored to influence, intimidate and impede HARRY GOLD, a witness before a Grand Jury sitting in and for the Southern District of New York, and did knowingly, wilfully and corruptly influence, obstruct, impede, and endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede, the due administration of justice therein, that is to say: (u)

"2. That the said Grand Jury was at the time and place aforesaid, conducting an investigation entitled, United States V. JOHN DOE, pertaining to possible violation of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes. (u)

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"3. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, know that the said HARRY GOLD had received a subpoena requiring the said HARRY GOLD to appear before the said Grand Jury on July 31st, 1947, to testify as a witness. (u)

"4. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly influenced, intimidated and impeded the said HARRY GOLD by urging, advising and persuading him to give false testimony before the said Grand Jury (Title 18, United States Code, Section 241, 1946 Edition)." (u)

This indictment was presented to United States District Judge SIDNEY SUGARMAN on the same day, who ordered that it be entered on the record and sealed. He then ordered that bench warrants based on the indictment be issued for BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ. (u)

At 3:50 p.m. on July 29, 1950, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was arrested by Special Agent FRANK RAISBECK of the Newark Office of the FBI, together with Special Agents PAUL J. BLASCO and JOHN P. DALY of the New York Office. This arrest took place at the plant of the Ulster Chemical Company, at Cliffwood, New Jersey. (u)

At 4:10 p.m. BROTHMAN was placed in a Bureau automobile at Cliffwood, New Jersey, and was driven to New York City. (u)

At 5:45 p.m. subject, accompanied by agents BLASCO and DALY, arrived at the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City. Here he was taken to the Bureau office, photographed and fingerprinted. Subject refused to make any statement regarding his activities. He also refused an offer of food which was tendered him. (u)

At 6:20 p.m. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, on behalf of herself and BROTHMAN, put through a telephone call to their attorney, WILLIAM L. MESSING, at Lexington, New York 586. However, this line was reported as busy, and later as out of order. (u)

At 7:05 p.m. MOSKOWITZ put through a call to MICHAEL B. ATKINS, at Long Beach 6-2158, but the line was also busy. This call was made on behalf of MOSKOWITZ and BROTHMAN. MICHAEL B. ATKINS is also an attorney. (u)

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At 7:20 p.m., MOSKOWITZ reached WILLIAM L. MESSING at Lexington 586. She spoke with him briefly, advising him of her arrest and that of BROTHMAN for obstruction of justice. She told him that BROTHMAN was being taken to the Federal House of Detention and that she was being taken to the Women's House of Detention. (u)

At 7:23 p.m., BROTHMAN put through a telephone call to his wife and spoke with her. (u)

At 7:32 p.m., BROTHMAN left the New York Office of the FBI accompanied by Special Agents ELASCO, DALY and RICHARD A. MINIHAN. He was driven in a Bureau automobile to the Federal House of Detention. (u)

At 7:55 p.m., BROTHMAN was received at the Federal House of Detention. (u)

While BROTHMAN was still at the New York Office of the FBI, United States Attorney SAYPOL advised that no United States Commissioner or Federal Judge was available to arraign BROTHMAN. He thereupon authorized the placing of BROTHMAN in the Federal House of Detention. (u)

On July 31, 1950, BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was arrested with him and also charged with obstruction of justice, appeared before T. HOYT DAVIS of the Middle District of Georgia, a Federal Judge visiting in the Southern District of New York. Since neither defendant was represented by counsel, they requested and obtained a continuance of their arraignment until August 2, 1950. However, they applied for their release on bail, which DAVIS set at \$25,000.00 each, at the request of United States Attorney SAYPOL. (u)

On August 2, 1950, both BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ appeared before Judge DAVIS for arraignment. They were both represented by attorney WILLIAM L. MESSING, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City. BROTHMAN pleaded not guilty to two counts in the indictment and MOSKOWITZ to one count in the indictment. MESSING argued for a reduction of bail to \$1,000.00 for each, claiming the amount recommended by the United States Attorney was excessive for the offense charged in the indictment, and that their release was necessary for the proper preparation of their defense and for the continuation of their business enterprises. Judge DAVIS denied this request and set September 11, 1950 as the time limit for filing

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preliminary motions. The trial date will be set on September 11, 1950. Both defendants were remanded to the custody of United States Marshal. (u)

On August 3, 1950, Judge SIDNEY SUGARMAN signed a writ of habeas corpus for BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ, returnable on the next day. On August 4, 1950, the Government filed its answer to this writ and argued before Judge DAVIS that the defendants were held in lawful custody and that the writ should be dismissed. Judge DAVIS set August 8, 1950 as the date for the summary hearing on the writ. On this date MESSING presented as his first witness, NAOMI BROTHMAN, wife of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, who testified regarding his finances and character. On cross-examination by Assistant United States Attorney ROY M. COHN, she was asked questions regarding her membership in the Communist Party, BROTHMAN'S membership in the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, and her knowledge of HARRY GOLD. All questions were objected to by MESSING, who was overruled by Judge DAVIS. Mrs. BROTHMAN refused to answer questions regarding her membership in the Communist Party or her knowledge of HARRY GOLD. She said that she never heard that her husband was a Communist Party member. (u)

Assistant United States Attorney COHN then asked the witness whether she had any knowledge of BROTHMAN'S activities as mentioned in the indictment. MESSING again objected. At this point, BROTHMAN signaled MESSING that he desired a conference. MESSING asked for a recess which was granted, indicating to the court that in view of the Government's line of questioning, he would prefer to withdraw the writ rather than to continue. After the recess, MESSING made an application to withdraw the writ. This was granted and both defendants were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. (u)

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According to Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY testified before the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York on July 25, 1950, and told of her association with BROTHMAN. She testified, according to Mr. DONEGAN, that she knew BROTHMAN was a Communist Party member because she collected his dues. According to DONEGAN, Miss BENTLEY further testified that BROTHMAN turned over to her blueprints of kettles used in various chemical processes. DONEGAN said that Miss BENTLEY also testified that at GOLOS' request, she obtained the license number of BROTHMAN'S car in 1941 so that it could be given to a new contact. The above information regarding Miss BENTLEY'S Grand Jury testimony should not be disseminated. (u)

On the evening of July 28, 1950, and up to his arrest, at 3:50 p.m. on July 29, 1950, BROTHMAN was under surveillance. This surveillance was conducted by Special Agents STUART J. CAMERON, EDWARD C. MORGAN, PAUL J. BLASCO, JOHN P. DALY and RICHARD A. MINIHAN. However, no significant contacts were noted, the evening of July 28 and the early morning hours of July 29 being spent in the company of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ. On July 29, 1950 both proceeded in BROTHMAN'S car, license number RC 2051, to the Ulster Chemical Company plant, at Cliffwood, New Jersey, arriving there at 12:10 p.m. (u)

HARRY GOLD has advised that his first contact with BROTHMAN was made by him while BROTHMAN was sitting in his car on West 27th Street in New York City in September, 1941. He described this car as a dark gray Pontiac Sedan, with 1941 New York license number 2N-9088. BROTHMAN, in an interview, admitted owning a dark gray Pontiac Sedan in 1941, but could not remember his license number. (u)

By letter dated June 26, 1950, the Albany Office furnished the following information regarding a check of the records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau: (u)

"Records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau fail to reflect subject had any accident or suspension in 1941. All sources contacted, New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, advised all 1941 records have been destroyed. (u)

"The records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Financial Responsibility Section, do reflect, however, that one MARIAN MOSKOWITZ, Secretary,

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*age thirty, 151 - 8th Avenue, New York City, while driving a Pontiac sedan, engine number 6-736755, serial number L 6 HA 10945, 1947 registration 7 Q 3909, owned by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, 41-08 42nd Street, Long Island City, New York, had an accident with ANTHONY KAPPAS on March 1, 1947. His address was given as 3614 30th Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, and at the time, he was driving a 1937 Plymouth sedan. Only minor property damage was involved. (u)

"On March 3, 1947, on the letterhead of Brothman and Associates, 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island City, telephone Ironsides 6-5451; Laboratory, 85-03 57th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, MARIAN MOSKOWITZ reported the details of the above accident, to the Motor Vehicle Bureau, and gave as her insurance broker one H. REGUER, 68 Nassau Street, New York City, at that time. (u)

"On May 25, 1947 BROTHMAN, while residing at 41-08 42nd Street, Long Island City, and driving instant Pontiac, same New York registration number, had an accident with one RAYMOND BROOKS, 69 Bay 29th Street, Brooklyn. BROOKS was driving a 1946 Oldsmobile at the time, and only minor property damage was involved. (u)

On December 6, 1948 MARIAN MOSKOWITZ, 151 8th Avenue, New York 11, New York, occupation secretary, age 32, New York driver's license 3138696, while driving instant Pontiac, 1948 New York registration 7 Q 8492, owned by BROTHMAN, whose address was given as mentioned herein before, had an accident with one JOHN BIRGIE, 708 Sheridan Avenue, Roselle, New Jersey, who, at that time, was driving a 1941 Cadillac sedan, New Jersey registration YE 950. Only minor property damage was involved. (u)

"On March 25, 1950 BROTHMAN, while residing at 4108 42nd Street, Long Island City, New York driver's license 1172263, New York registration RC 2051, while driving a 1949 Oldsmobile, motor number 8 A 52436, had an accident with a taxi cab, hack license number 3956, operator JOSEPH LEWICKI, 716 East 56th Street, New York. LEWICKI'S driver's license number was 6104242, and the cab was owned by the National Transport Company, 60th Street, New York, New York. Minor property damage was likewise involved in this accident. (u)

"The above represents all the information in the possession of the Motor Vehicle Bureau here regarding ABRAHAM BROTHMAN." (u)

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In addition, Special Agent AUGUST J. MICEK checked the records of the New York City Police Department, but could find no record of this automobile registration. In a further effort to locate this car registration, the following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THOMAS H. ZOELLER: (u)

CHARLES BLACK of the National Auto Theft Bureau advised that Pontiac Sedan motor number 6-736755, serial number L 6 HA 10945, is a 1940 Pontiac special sedan assembled in Linden, New Jersey. BLACK advised that the National Auto Theft Bureau had no record of a 1941 registration for this car. (u)

Mr. H. J. CHRISTIANSEN, Membership and Promotion Department, American Automobile Association, 28 East 78th Street, New York City, advised that his organization likewise had no record of a 1941 registration for this car. (u)

DAVID COHEN, Manager of the R. L. Polk Company, 244 Madison Avenue, New York City, who, according to the Motor Vehicle Bureau officials, buys lists of car registrations for the purpose of obtaining a mailing list, advised that his company does not have a list of 1941 New York State car registrations. (u)

By teletype dated August 14, 1950, the Detroit Office advised that Pontiac Sedan serial number L 6 HA 10945, was shipped to Jericho Pontiac, Inc., Floral Park, New York on May 23, 1940. (u)

GEORGE L. HAY, Assistant District Manager, Pontiac Motor Company, 1775 Broadway, New York City, advised that Jericho Pontiac, Inc. has been out of business since about 1945. Further, he was unable to furnish any additional information about this company, except that one of its original incorporators was named SUSSMAN. (u)

GEORGE FREISE of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, 250 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead, New York, stated that his company never financed any cars purchased from Jericho Pontiac. He thought that the National Bond and Investment Company, which firm is also out of business, financed these purchases. FREISE stated, however, that ARTHUR POPKIN, currently with Rockville Center Motors, Inc., 353 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Center, New York, is the son of

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EDWARD POPKIN, a former owner of Jericho Pontiac, Inc. FREISE said that EDWARD POPKIN is deceased. (u)

An attempt to interview ARTHUR POPKIN was negative since he is currently away on vacation at an unknown location. (u)

By teletype dated August 15, 1950, the Chicago Office advised that ARNOLD KINSLEY, Office Manager, Disabled American Veterans, 4737 North Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, stated that that organization only maintained its automobile registration records for three years. Hence, it had no record of BROTHMAN'S 1941 automobile registration. (u)

By letter dated June 30, 1950, the Bureau advised that its Laboratory was unable to determine whether the handprinting on page 3 of the "Magnesium Powder Plant" report found among the possessions of HARRY GOLD, was placed there by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN because of variations which could not be accounted for on the basis of BROTHMAN'S available known handprinting. (u)

At the time of his arrest, BROTHMAN had in his possession a wallet containing two \$1.00 bills (serial numbers A03944858F and W77035084E), together with \$1.61 in change. He also had in his possession one wristwatch. These articles were taken from him. However, with the permission of United States Attorney SAYPOL, they were given to his attorney, WILLIAM L. MESSING, on August 4, 1950. A receipt from MESSING is being retained in the files of the New York Office. (u)

By teletype dated August 4, 1950, the Philadelphia Office advised that MORRELL E. DOUGHERTY, a long time friend of HARRY GOLD, in a letter to that office, dated August 1, 1950, stated that he recalled that GOLD once told him that HENRY KAISER might take over the BROTHMAN laboratories. GOLD made a trip out West, supposedly to visit BROTHMAN, during his negotiations with KAISER. DOUGHERTY could not recall for sure, but believed this trip might have been to Detroit in about May, 1946. GOLD later told DOUGHERTY, according to this letter, that the KAISER deal fell through because KAISER wanted to take over everything, with the Brothman Associates losing its identity in such a transaction. Further, according to this letter, DOUGHERTY also recalled that

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GOLD told him that BROTHMAN was under the spell of a person in the office (believed to be the secretary) so much that he was neglecting his wife and children. DOUGHERTY faintly recalled in this letter that BROTHMAN took "this girl MIRIAM" on a trip to Europe with him in an endeavor to close a big plastic deal. From newspaper photos, DOUGHERTY believes MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ was with BROTHMAN when he met him at GOLD'S mother's funeral in Philadelphia. (u)

It should be noted that BROTHMAN previously advised that this deal with HENRY J. KAISER fell through because GERARD FIEL, who at that time worked for KAISER, and was the moving spirit behind the deal, quit the KAISER company. (u)

On August 4, 1950, a letter dated August 2, 1950, was received from the Milwaukee Office. This letter quoted a letter dated July 31, 1950, which was received by that office from WILLIAM POHL, President of the ~~Kopac~~ Chemical Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (u)

"Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
517 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

"Dear Sirs:

"From newspaper reports it is evident that men connected with the Ulster Chemical Company of Cliffwood, New Jersey, have been arrested for a serious federal offense. (u)

"Inasmuch as we happen to own the property on which the Ulster Chemical Company is located and with which latter company we made a lease last year, we feel it our duty to inform you of all circumstances surrounding this case, even though such information or any comment would not necessarily be of any particular interest. (u)

"In the year 1945 we purchased an interest in a Fiber Chemical Corp. of New York. It proved that the rental space occupied by them in Brooklyn

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"was insufficient and inasmuch as ~~X~~Fiber Chemical Corp. lacked the necessary funds for purchasing manufacturing facilities we decided to do so in acquiring the formerly owned Endurette plant of Cliffwood, New Jersey. This plant consists of three separate buildings of which we leased two to Fiber Chemical Corp. The other building was leased to a ~~X~~Hormorganic Corp. which, however, ceased to exist last year due to the competitive situation in the hormone field. (u)

"Thereafter the realty firm of Ludwin & Lipton of Hoboken, New Jersey brought us in contact with the Ulster Chemical Co. and finally a rental arrangement for five years was signed with them in April, 1949. (u)

"In signing the rental arrangement we personally met Mr. ~~X~~MOSKOWITZ and Mr. ~~X~~SCHEINMAN (supposedly an attorney) as officers of the organization. When negotiating this deal we were told that one man very high in the chemical field was in back of this proposition, who, however, wished to stay out of it at the early stages of the operation. Not being satisfied with this information we asked at least to speak to their supposed chief chemist, Mr. R. V. ~~X~~RAMONI who then came to this meeting at the realtor's office. Upon asking him as to the products they would manufacture and determining the question of possible danger so far as explosion or fires was concerned, our concern in this regard was put at rest. The company proposed to produce primarily and in the first instance Thioglycolic Acid which is the product used in the material as sold in permanent wave. For some three months after signing the lease there was no activity and we were told that Mr. RAMONI had gone to Switzerland to start a manufacturing plant there to inaugurate a supposedly new process there. While they had impressed us with their urgency of the desire to have the lease it struck us rather curious that thereafter nothing was done for such a period. These thoughts, however, were put at rest when we learned of the name BROTHMAN and when we read various prominent articles in important chemical magazines written under the name of BROTHMAN and associates. It was also well known that BROTHMAN is supposed to have furnished the mental equipment for the Stanton Laboratories, Philadelphia. It was also indicated that the process employed at Stanton would be duplicated at their leased plant at Cliffwood. The Stanton Company burned down, however we understand they are re-equipping their plant, and we also understand that there is a lawsuit of BROTHMAN'S against the Stanton Laboratories for unpaid commissions. (u)

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"After some months work at Cliffwood was begun and then it was stopped and we also began to have difficulty collecting rental. At one time the check came back for lack of funds. Thereafter, however, we understood that they had obtained a government loan we believe arranged by or through the bank at Keyport. At any rate, rentals were again paid for a certain period. Thereafter they lagged behind continuously and that is the case now. (u)

"In the month of March, during the writer's casual presence at Cliffwood Mr. SCHEINMAN proposed to us to meet Mr. BROTHMAN (whom I had not met before or since) that evening so that we might discuss a proposition which we had in mind and according to which we might acquire a certain share in the Ulster Chemical Company for a sum of \$10,000. (u)

"After listening to Mr. BROTHMAN we decided that while pretracting this decision we would probably not be interested. In a later letter to Mr. SCHEINMAN we told him that if Mr. BROTHMAN gave up a substantial and controlling share of the company and that only after a thorough examination of the commercial, technical, etc. possibilities would we decide whether or not we would be interested in acquiring an interest. That was the end of our negotiation with Mr. BROTHMAN. (u)

"None of us have ever met Miss MOSKOWITZ, however, we have talked with her by phone once or twice reminding her of the delay in payment of rental. (u)

"I have often asked myself as to how it was possible for Mr. RAMONI to go to Switzerland to organize and install a factory and processes there within such a short period. I have tried in various ways to get him to give me information as to the location, etc. of the plant, to which inquiry I have never received anything but an evasive response. You will understand that as members of Fiber Chemical we met Mr. RAMONI not infrequently because he was the one active at the plant, and I understand he is president of the Ulster Chemical Company. If RAMONI does not know about all activities of BROTHMAN it is to my mind not for the reason that he does not have his eyes wide open. RAMONI, so far as I remember he told me, is 28 or 29 years of age. He has a degree from the University of Bombay and he has a degree from the University of London as an electrical engineer. I do not know the value of the degree

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"from the University of Bombay, but it is certainly known that a degree from the University of London could not be easily acquired. (u)

"He told me this upon the one occasion when upon his wish I looked at his plant installation and when I called to his attention that he was not entitled to do electrical work. (u)

"Mr. SCHEINMAN the attorney spent considerable time at Cliffwood, however, I understand that he is connected with his father's fruit or vegetable business in Pennsylvania and that therefore in the summer months he has not been there, except occasionally. (u)

"Mr. MOSKOWITZ has worked at the plant like a beaver, in spite of his age and in spite of the fact that to our knowledge he has no previous knowledge of this or similar lines of endeavor. (u)

"You will understand that observations in this letter are based upon the writer's casual presence when visiting and collaborating with the Fiber Chemical Corporation in whom we are interested. Among other items fiber produces is Chromic Acid and the company had and has substantial government contracts for such and similar products. (u)

"Yours very truly,

"KEPEC CHEMICAL CORP,

"William Pohl, Pres."

In interviews conducted with HARRY GOLD on August 2 and 3, 1950 by agents of this office, he advised that he first heard the name of SHURA SWAN when BROTHMAN mentioned that name to him in late March, 1942 in New York City. He explained the circumstances surrounding this conversation with BROTHMAN by saying that both of them had registered at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. He said that as near as he could recall, he registered under the name of FRANK KESSLER while BROTHMAN presumably registered under his own name. After both of them had worked all night to finish a report on Buna-S, he and BROTHMAN were talking and relaxing about six or seven o'clock the next morning in their hotel room. At this time, according to GOLD, BROTHMAN mentioned that his friend, SHURA SWAN, who worked for the Soviet Union, had recently been laid off by them. (u)

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BROTHMAN gave GOLD the idea at this time that SWAN worked for AMTORG and also that he was the man who first introduced BROTHMAN to another AMTORG man, not further identified, to engage in industrial espionage. BROTHMAN asked GOLD to see what, if anything, he could do to get SWAN'S job back at AMTORG. GOLD said that he told BROTHMAN he would do what he could in this respect. Actually, however, he said he had no intention of doing anything about this as BROTHMAN'S story about SWAN and his discharge from AMTORG did not ring true. GOLD explained that the part that did not seem accurate to him was BROTHMAN'S request for him, a mere underling, to see what he could do for SWAN, when actually that individual, who had been responsible for securing and developing BROTHMAN for the Soviets, should have been able to obtain back his position. GOLD said that at a later date he mentioned this matter to SEMENOV, who told him to mind his own business. At this time also, according to GOLD, SEMENOV told GOLD to tell BROTHMAN to get a job in the United States Rubber Company. Further, according to GOLD, he believes that BROTHMAN next mentioned SWAN in late 1942 or early 1943, but at this time BROTHMAN merely mentioned the name and furnished no additional identifiable information about him. GOLD also advised that SWAN'S name next arose in a conversation in about June, 1946, during a time when BROTHMAN was berating various Soviet officials in this country for the way they treated Americans working for them. In bringing out this point, BROTHMAN again referred to SWAN'S case. This time, however, BROTHMAN mentioned that SWAN had been "kicked out on his ear" by AMTORG on at least two occasions. (u)

GOLD said that he got the impression from BROTHMAN at this time that SWAN was definitely a man who was then about forty years of age, was a naturalized American citizen of Russian extraction, and had been employed at AMTORG, but had been released by that organization. GOLD was also positive that BROTHMAN referred to SWAN in all cases by the first name of SHURA, although GOLD was unable to furnish any information as to whether or not SWAN'S first name of SHURA was a nickname or a shortened version of a longer name. (u)

GOLD further stated that this last mentioned conversation about SWAN took place in the apartment of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, which apartment he said was located on the west side of 8th Avenue near 10th Street. GOLD explained that MOSKOWITZ was present during this conversation. GOLD, however, stated

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that he never saw SWAN, is unable to furnish any additional descriptive data on him, and that he does not recall BROTHMAN mentioning SWAN other than as set out immediately above. GOLD also stated that he had not heard of SHURA SWAN from any other person. (u)

In an effort to identify and to determine, if possible, the relationship between SHURA SWAN and BROTHMAN, the following investigation was conducted: (u)

ARTHUR P. WEBER, previously mentioned in this report, was interviewed to determine if he had any information on SWAN. He advised, however, that this name was not familiar to him. With the thought in mind that SWAN might be identical with ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY, with alias, ALEXANDER SWAN, a picture of SVENCHANSKY was shown to WEBER, but he failed to identify it as a contact of BROTHMAN whom he knew. (u)



Investigation in the vicinity of 601 West 129th Street, has determined that this building is occupied by Emil's Auto Repairs, and that SWAN is not known at this address. (u)

The records of the Registrar's Office at Columbia University were checked under the names of SHURA SWAN, ALEXANDER SWAN and ALEXANDER SVENCHANSKY, but no record was located under any of these names. (u)

On August 4, 1950, Imperial Chemical Industries (New York), Limited, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, New York, addressed a letter to the New York Office, advising that this firm had from time to time, within the past

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two years, negotiated with BROTHMAN concerning the possible licensing of his Methyl Methacrylate process. This letter further stated that this firm would be happy to make their files available to this office on BROTHMAN. Accordingly, Special Agent THOMAS H. ZOELLER of this office interviewed Mr. A. L. CARRAD, a director of the company, and Mr. M. A. STOTTER BROOKS, who is secretary of Imperial Chemical Industries. (u)

These individuals advised that Imperial Chemical Industries first came in contact with BROTHMAN through an article which he had published in a trade journal, possibly in "Modern Plastics". This article concerned his Methyl Methacrylate process. According to this article, this process was described as being cheaper than the one Imperial Chemical Industries was then using, and they were interested in knowing more about it. Some meetings between BROTHMAN and officials of Imperial Chemicals have been held, but nothing concrete has developed. BROTHMAN has received no money from Imperial Chemical Industries. Both individuals advised that BROTHMAN has been a most difficult man to deal with as they can get no definite commitments from him. (u)

The following information was obtained from Imperial Chemical Industries' file on BROTHMAN: (u)

On February 26, 1948, the first meeting with BROTHMAN was held. Imperial Chemical Industries was represented by Dr. F. B. HAMBLIN. Also present was R. M. LEWIS of that company. On April 22, 1948, another meeting was held. The company was represented by R. M. LEWIS and J. P. BAXTER. At this meeting, BROTHMAN advised that he was leaving shortly for England and would call on Imperial Chemical Industries there. (u)

In a letter dated June 11, 1948 from BROTHMAN to R. M. LEWIS, he advised that he was forced to curtail his European trip due to a serious illness in his family. He said in this letter that he was unable to see Dr. BAXTER in England as he only had a one-day stop over in London. On June 16, 1948, R. M. LEWIS addressed a letter to BROTHMAN in which he stated that Imperial Chemical Industries had no interest in the Thioglycolic Acid which BROTHMAN had described to him. (u)

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In this file is an inter-office communication dated April 4, 1949, which states that Imperial Chemical Industries in England has learned that Dr. JAKOB POMERANIEC has acquired the United Kingdom patent rights to BROTHMAN'S Methyl Methacrylate process. (u)

There is another inter-office communication dated June 24, 1949 in this file, which indicates that BROTHMAN was in England at that time and was in touch with Imperial Chemical Industries people in that country. (u)

On July 12, 1950, A. Y. RENFREW of Imperial Chemical Industries, in England, advised BROTHMAN that he was negotiating with Dr. POMERANIEC in England. (u)

DAN A. CHEYETTE, Vice-president in charge of the Crusher Division, Nordberg Mfg. Company, 3073 So. Chase Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, furnished the Milwaukee Office with the following information on August 3, 1950: (u)

At about the time of the start of World War II or possibly earlier than that, CHEYETTE, who was interested in securing new products to be manufactured by his company, was informed by R. J. JACKMAN, a patent attorney in New York City, now residing in and practicing in Los Angeles, California, that he would like him to meet a brilliant chemical engineer, recent graduate from Columbia, who might at some time have inventions which would be of interest to Nordberg. CHEYETTE did at that time meet BROTHMAN and another unidentified individual at JACKMAN'S office and have a general conversation with BROTHMAN about his developing some product which Nordberg might manufacture. CHEYETTE does not recall details of this conversation and cannot identify the unidentified individual except that he was apparently a financial advisor of BROTHMAN and was connected with some bank in New York. (u)

Through JACKMAN, CHEYETTE was again in contact with BROTHMAN in March, 1942. At this time BROTHMAN came to Milwaukee at the invitation of CHEYETTE and discussed a process which he claimed to have designed for the making of synthetic rubber. CHEYETTE stated that in general this process (u)

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involved making synthetic rubber by the 'continuous process' instead of by the 'batch process'. BROTHMAN talked to various Nordberg officials at this time and tentative plans were made for the purchase by Nordberg through a subsidiary which it was to set up, of BROTHMAN'S patents and the retaining of BROTHMAN as engineer. This subsidiary was to manufacture the machinery for the production of synthetic rubber according to BROTHMAN'S process. CHEYETTE does not recall to what extent BROTHMAN'S ideas had been patented or to what extent he had applied for patents, stating that it was possible most of BROTHMAN'S ideas had not yet been patented. In the study of this proposal, one G. E. MC CLOSKEY, a chemical engineer at the McKinsey-Kearney and Co., Chicago, was called in to discuss the technical aspects with BROTHMAN. It was also planned that MC CLOSKEY and KLINT E. STRYKER, then executive vice-president of Nordberg, (now residing Oconomowoc, Wisconsin and operating the May Steel Products, Mayville, Wisconsin) were to meet BROTHMAN at Akron, Ohio and contact various rubber companies as to the feasibility of BROTHMAN'S plans and consequently the possible market for machinery to be produced. In his files CHEYETTE has a letter from MC CLOSKEY giving his conclusions after discussions with BROTHMAN and further investigation. This is partly as follows: (u)

"My reaction after spending the day with BROTHMAN which you planned was that he was undoubtedly a very capable engineer, that the higher mathematics used to calculate the percentage of unreacted butadiene and styrene was largely window dressing and that with one possible exception he had no potential material. Nevertheless, I had hopes that his stated connections with U.S. Rubber's Pilot Plant at Naugatuck Chemical had disclosed the actual need and immediate possibility of improving the process in general. The facts obtained at Akron, of course, did not bear out this hope." (u)

With reference to the above CHEYETTE stated that BROTHMAN had represented that he had participated in the development of the Pilot Plant for making synthetic rubber of the U.S. Rubber Company at Naugatuck, CHEYETTE stated that he does not know the exact details of McCLOSKEY'S

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

inquiry at Akron, but apparently they discredited some of BROTHMAN'S claims. Furthermore, MC CLOSKEY apparently determined that the rubber companies had the information necessary for the production of rubber by a continuous process rather than by a batch process, and that at most BROTHMAN had developed certain mechanical features which could obtain results which could be obtained by other methods already known. CHEYETTE also advised that BROTHMAN had failed to keep his appointment to meet STRYKER at Akron, and that this, together with MC CLOSKEY'S conclusions, resulted in the Nordberg Mfg. Company dropping the entire matter. (u)

CHEYETTE stated that he believes several years later a letter was received by Nordberg from BROTHMAN in which BROTHMAN offered his services as a consultant engineer. However, CHEYETTE was uncertain of this and could not locate any such letter. CHEYETTE stated that he was furnishing the above information because he felt possibly BROTHMAN may have sold his patents and ideas on synthetic rubber to the Russians, inasmuch as he has been arrested for espionage. He also pointed out that possibly BROTHMAN gained information about the synthetic rubber industry which he could have furnished to Russia. He suggested the possibility that an examination of patents obtained by BROTHMAN and the disposition of those patents might be of interest. He also stated that JACKMAN, the patent attorney, lives presently in Los Angeles and might be a good source of information concerning BROTHMAN. He stated that he thought the only relation between JACKMAN and BROTHMAN was that JACKMAN had acted as BROTHMAN'S attorney in patenting some of BROTHMAN'S devices, but that JACKMAN might know considerable about BROTHMAN'S associates and could possibly identify the "financial advisor" who had appeared with BROTHMAN in JACKMAN'S office when CHEYETTE first met him. (u)

This letter also advised that CHEYETTE referred an agent of the Milwaukee Office to attorney LEON FOLEY of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, 1504 First Wisconsin National Bank Building, stating that FOLEY had a file on this matter which might contain additional information. (u)

A review of the file in the possession of FOLEY reflected that NORDBERG had drawn up an agreement whereby they would set up the process machinery company as a subsidiary, which subsidiary would employ BROTHMAN as

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

its engineer. BROTHMAN would also get a gross receipts commission from gross sales by this subsidiary. There was only one letter by BROTHMAN in the file which merely deals with legal terminology of the proposed agreement and is dated March 10, 1942, and is signed by A. BROTHMAN, who at that time gave his address as 43-09 40th Street, Long Island City, New York, (u)

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that the following were recently in contact with BROTHMAN:

~~Walter~~ Kullman
60 Wall Street
New York 5, N.Y. (u)

~~The~~ Liquid Carbonic Corp.
155 E. 44th Street
New York 17, N.Y. (u)

~~Martin M.~~ Goldberg Co.
1140 Broadway
New York 18, N.Y. (u)

~~Eimer & Amend~~
Greenwich & Morton Sts.
New York, N.Y. (u)

~~Sechel~~ ~~Storper~~, Damaslich,
~~Cohen & Saure~~
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y. (u)

~~Rohm & Haas Co.~~
Washington Sq.
Philadelphia 5, Pa. (u)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

~~X~~ Industrial Process Engineers
8 Lister Ave.
Newark, 5 N.J. (u)

~~X~~ Oliver United Filters, Inc.
33 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. (u)

~~X~~ Sier ~~X~~ Bath
Gear & Pump Co., Inc.
9252 Hudson Blvd.
North Bergen, N.J. (u)

~~X~~ Anthony Nicoletti
~~Counselor-at-law~~ (u)
15 Park Row
New York 7, New York (u)

~~X~~ ~~Address~~ Suite 300
801 Madison Avenue
New York 21, New York (u)

~~X~~ ~~Address~~ Box 724
Church Street Station
New York 8, New York (u)

Among the material found in HARRY GOLD'S possession at the time of the search of his residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania by Bureau agents, was a handwritten document of five pages, dated April 9, 1946. GOLD when interviewed, identified this material as being the handwritten notes of BILL ROHALL, who was an employee of ~~A~~ BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES on the date this document was prepared. GOLD stated that this document consisted of notes on an experiment conducted by BROTHMAN's laboratory on the production of Pentaethyl Tetranitrate, an explosive which was actually made, according to GOLD, in BROTHMAN'S laboratory. GOLD stated that (u)

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)

BROTHMAN was working with a man named ELIA SHALLIT, and a man whose last name was SLOVAN, who had formed the Palestinian Potash Corporation. According to GOLD, BROTHMAN was designing plants and processes which were to be built and used in Palestine in the following manner: (u)

A plant would be built ostensibly to produce DDT, on which BROTHMAN was actually working, but the plant would be built in such a way that it could be immediately converted to produce Pentaethyl Tetranitrate or some other material which was necessary in carrying on warfare. GOLD said that BROTHMAN explained to him that the idea was that after the plant was built it could undergo an inspection by either the Arabs or the British, and would appear harmless inasmuch as it was merely producing DDT. However, at any time that the officials desired this plant could immediately begin producing Pentaethyl Tetranitrate, or some other war material. According to GOLD, however, BROTHMAN had a quarrel with SLOVAN in about August of 1946, and told him that the BROTHMAN laboratory was too busy on its own work to continue with the work in connection with Palestine and, therefore, BROTHMAN discontinued such work. (u)

It should be noted in this respect that the individual referred to by GOLD as SLOVAN, is possibly identical with H. SLAVIN, 510 West 112th Street, New York City, with whom BROTHMAN was in contact in late 1945 and early 1946. (u)

According to Special Assistant to the Attorney General THOMAS J. DONEGAN, he questioned BROTHMAN concerning the information set out immediately above during one of BROTHMAN'S Grand Jury appearances. According to DONEGAN, BROTHMAN refused to answer questions on this, again availing himself of his Constitutional privilege of self-incrimination and degradation. (u)

ALFRED DEAN SLACK, who admitted furnishing information on RDX, a highly explosive and confidential material, to HARRY GOLD, the self-confessed espionage agent, advised that he had no information regarding BROTHMAN. Further, he was shown pictures of BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ, but failed to identify either of them. (u)

Confidential Informants T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9, T-10, T-11, T-12, T-13, T-14, T-15, T-16, T-17 and T-18, all of known reliability, advised that they had no information regarding BROTHMAN. (u)

In the interview with BERNARD PIDTO, he described BROTHMAN as being "left of center". By this he stated that he meant that BROTHMAN was a follower of HENRY WALLACE. (u)

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LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Will locate and interview R. J. JACKMAN, a patent attorney in Los Angeles, for information on BROTHMAN'S associates and activities. Will also interview JACKMAN about the identity of the "financial adviser" who appeared with BROTHMAN in JACKMAN'S office when DAN A. CHEYETTE first met him. (u)

PHILADELPHIA

AT CARBONDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Will interview Mr. [REDACTED] Estimating Engineer of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, to determine if he has any information that BROTHMAN worked on one of the earliest jeep models which had been designed by him for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. If it is determined that BROTHMAN actually worked on this product, will ascertain if this work was of a restricted or confidential nature. (u) b7c

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview ROBERT GERSON, 201 West 77th Street, for any information he has relative to conversations that took place between GOLD and BROTHMAN relative to GOLD'S Grand Jury appearance in 1947. (u)

Will follow and report further prosecutive action of BROTHMAN. (u)

Will interview HENRY GOLWYNNE, Chemurgy Design Corp., 420 Lexington Avenue, for any information in his possession regarding BROTHMAN. (u)

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

Will also determine of him if his magnesium powder process found in the possession of GOLD was of a restricted or confidential nature. (u)

Will also ascertain from him if the blueprints of a plant that was constructed by the Chemurgy Design Company for the Rufert Chemical Company, Seymour, Connecticut, which plant was to produce a nickel catalyst, were of a restricted or confidential nature. (u)

Will attempt to identify further SHURA SWAN, and determine his connection, if any, with BROTHMAN. (u)

AT ROCKVILLE CENTER, NEW YORK

Will interview ARTHUR FOPKIN of the Rockville Center Motors, Inc., 353 Sunrise Highway, Rockville Center, to learn if he has any of his father's records from the Jericho Pontiac, Inc. If he has, will check these records to determine if he has any record of BROTHMAN'S 1941 automobile registration. (u)

A copy of this report is being designated for the information of the San Francisco and Washington Field Offices in accordance with prior Bureau instructions in these cases. (u)

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The identities of the Confidential Informants appearing in the report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS, dated at New York, September 1, 1950 are as follows:

T-1

[REDACTED] **CONFIDENTIAL** b1

T-2

A mail cover maintained on ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island City. (u)

T-3

WILLIAM ODELL NOWELL (u) b7C

T-4

PAUL CROUCH (u) b7D

T-5

[REDACTED] (u)

T-6

[REDACTED] (u) b2.

T-7

[REDACTED] (u) b7D

T-8

[REDACTED] b7C

T-9

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (u) b7D

T-10

[REDACTED] (u)

T-11

[REDACTED] who furnished the information to S [REDACTED] (u) b2 b7D

T-12

[REDACTED] (u) b7C b7D

T-13

[REDACTED] (u)

T-14

[REDACTED] (u) b2 b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd.)

T-15 [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA [REDACTED]
(u) b2

T-16 [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA [REDACTED]
(u) b7D

T-17 [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA [REDACTED]
(u)

T-18 [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA [REDACTED]
(u)

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN R. MURPHY, New York, 6/30/50. (u)
Bureau letters 7/25/50, 7/26/50 and 8/7/50. (u)

CONFIDENTIAL

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Conrich Room 2244

Subj: Gertrude Kogan

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File

Searchers
Initial Log
Date 11-9-50

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

100-370679-1,

G. Kogan

NY 61-5381-1487,

NY 100-48754-22, 47, 33,

NY 100-61835-17, ?

NY 100-138643-333, 315,

NY 100-333625-81, p40;

one Kogan

approx 75 ref.

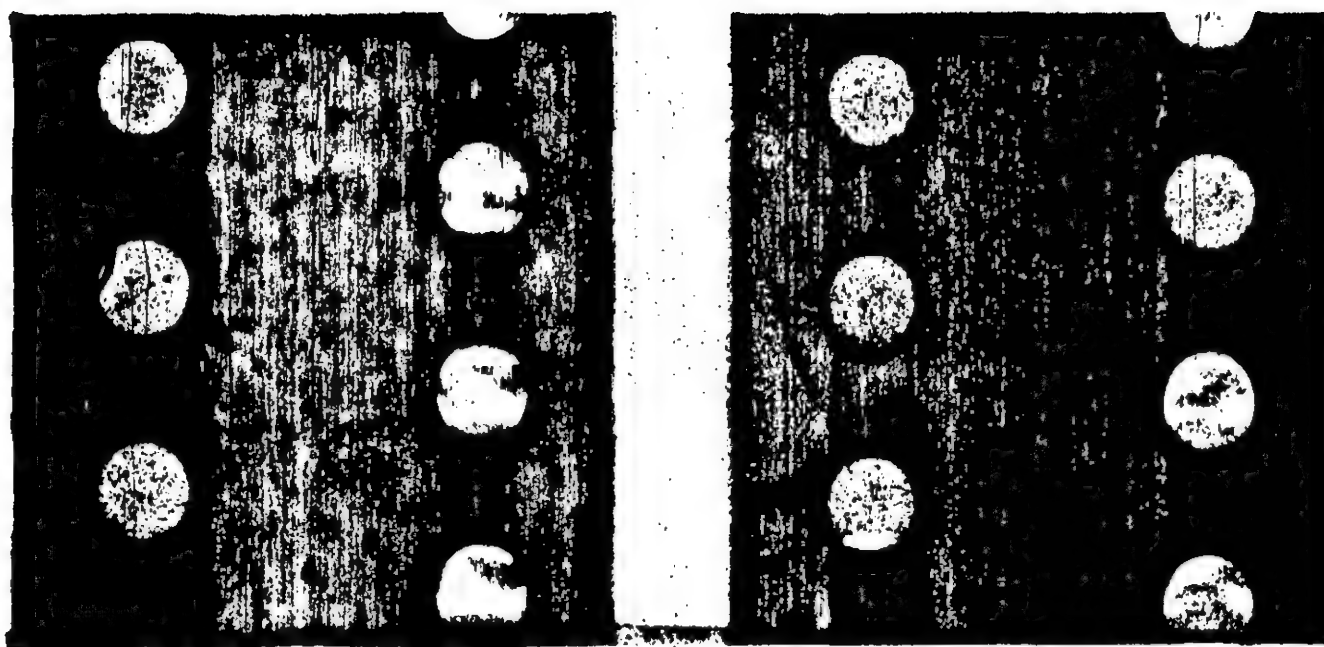
not searched

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/3/87 BY SP4 JWS/clw

Initialed



Spec Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 5, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

014278

Transmitted herewith are five copies of the report of SA John M. Collins,
9/1/50, New York, captioned as above.

Please sutel when report has been reviewed at Bureau in order that copies
may be furnished U.S. Attorney, New York City.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/13/87 BY 3042 RUT/2

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RRG:IM
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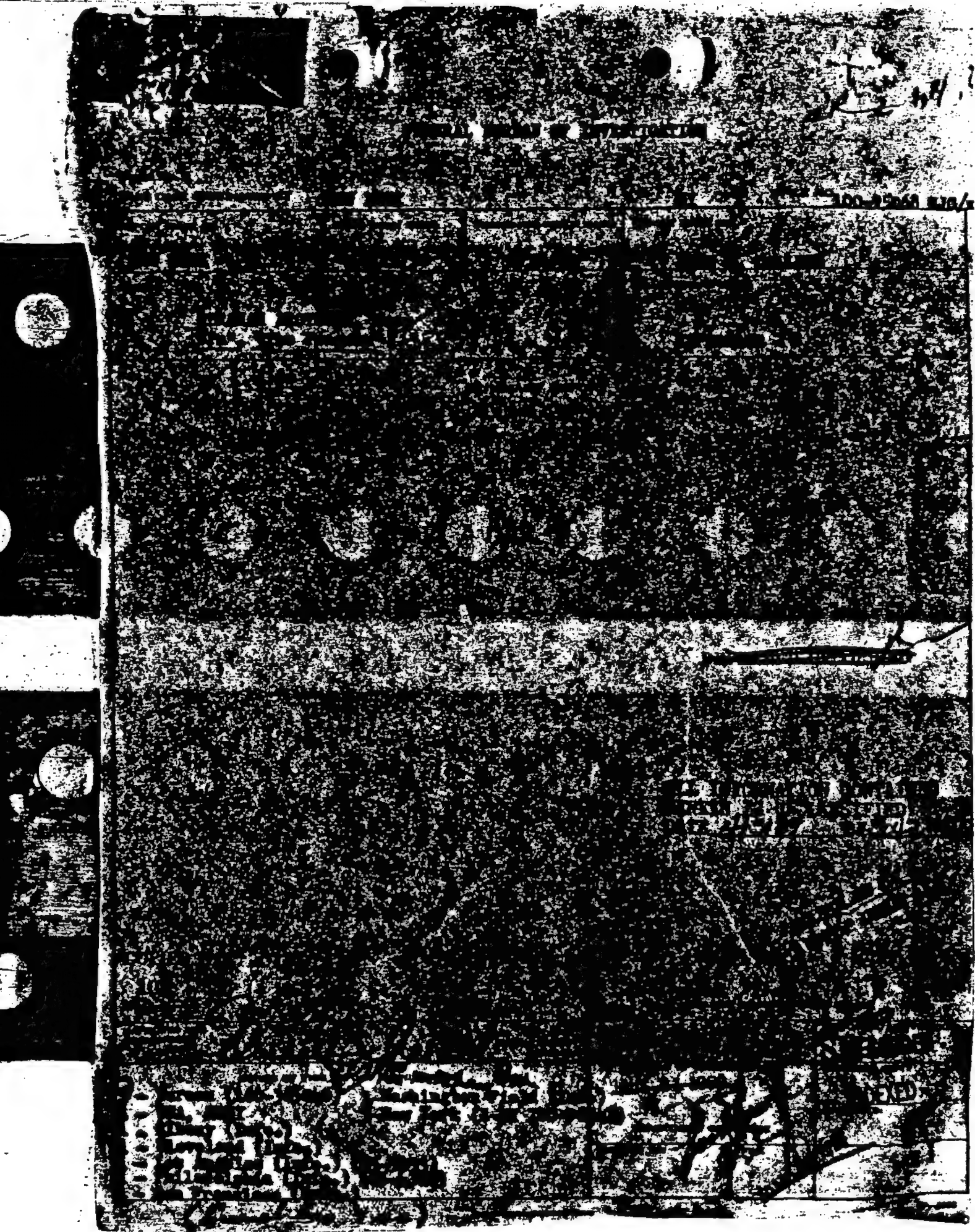
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(24)

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SUMMARY

NAME OF DEFENDANTS: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ

I. NARRATIVE OF OFFENSE

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN of 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, New York, is a partner in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, a chemical engineering firm with an office at 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island City. MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ of 151 8th Avenue, New York City, is also a partner in this firm. (u)

According to BROTHMAN, in the early 1940s he was engaged in demonstrating two types of mixers on which he held a patent. These demonstrations were held in the office of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, New York City, which firm was trying to sell these mixers. Further, according to BROTHMAN, JACOB GOLOS, (a Soviet espionage agent), visited the Hendrick office and BROTHMAN gave him blueprints of these mixers. Thus began a series of surreptitious meetings between BROTHMAN, GOLOS and ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a self-admitted Soviet espionage agent. Miss BENTLEY was known to BROTHMAN as HELEN. At these meetings BROTHMAN turned over to them blueprints on a urea resin plant layout, an oil blowing kettle and an HC resin kettle. (u)

Also, according to BROTHMAN, he once told GOLOS that he desired to use a laboratory for performing chemical experiments, or in the alternative he wanted to meet someone who worked in a laboratory who would be able to work on some of BROTHMAN'S processes. Subsequently HARRY GOLD, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, contacted him. In this manner BROTHMAN said began an association between him and GOLD which terminated in June, 1948. (u)

On the contrary, HARRY GOLD has stated that he originally met BROTHMAN at the request of SEMEN SEMENOV, an Amtorg Trading Company official. The purpose of his getting in touch with BROTHMAN was to obtain technical information from him for transmittal to the Soviet Union. In July, 1947, GOLD and BROTHMAN agreed between themselves to tell agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a Grand Jury, meeting in the Southern District of New York, that they originally met in New York City at the direction of JACOB GOLOS. (u)

Regarding MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, she has advised that she has no information as to why ABRAHAM BROTHMAN was interviewed by FBI agents on May 29, 1947 or why he testified before a Federal Grand Jury on July 22, 1947. (u)

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However, HARRY GOLD, when interviewed, advised that when BROTHMAN obtained a subpoena to appear before the 1947 Grand Jury, BROTHMAN first wanted to tell the truth about his activities to this Grand Jury, but GOLD and MOSKOWITZ dissuaded him from this course of action. (u)

II. RELEVANT STATUTES

The indictment alleges violation of the following statutes on the part of Defendants BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ: (u)

Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 241 (1946 edition)
Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 88 (1946 edition)

III. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

The statute of limitations in this case would have run on July 31, 1950 but with the return of an indictment on July 29, 1950, the running of the statute was tolled. (u)

IV. PRELIMINARY PROSECUTIVE ACTION

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ were indicted on July 29, 1950 by a Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. This indictment is as follows: (u)

"1. That from on or about the 28th day of May, 1947, and continuing up to and including the 12th day of June, 1950, in the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, the defendants herein, and ~~HARRY GOLD~~, a co-conspirator but not a defendant herein, and divers other persons to the Grand Jurors unknown, did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly combine, conspire, confederate and agree together, and with each other, to defraud the United States of America in the exercise of its governmental function of administering and enforcing the criminal laws of the United States of America, and to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice therein, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 241 (1946 edition). (u)

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"2. That, as the said defendants well knew, during this conspiracy, a Grand Jury of the United States, duly impaneled in and for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, was conducting an investigation of possible violations of the espionage and other Federal criminal statutes. (u)

"3. That it was a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator, would agree upon fictitious explanations of their associations with each other and divers other persons. (u)

"4. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations. (u)

"5. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, would inform HARRY GOLD, a co-conspirator, of the substance of his testimony before said Grand Jury, for the purpose of enabling the said HARRY GOLD to conform his testimony thereto. (u)

"6. That it was further a part of said conspiracy that when HARRY GOLD appeared before the aforesaid Grand Jury, he would give false, fictitious, fraudulent and manufactured information concerning the aforementioned associations, which would conform with the information theretofore given to said Grand Jury by the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. (u)

OVERT ACTS

"1. In pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 22nd day of July, 1947. (u)

"2. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, HARRY GOLD testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 31st day of July, 1947. (u)

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"3. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, in or about the month of July, 1947, HARRY GOLD had a conversation with THOMAS KIERNAN at 52 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. (u)

"4. And further in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, at the Southern District of New York, on or about the 29th day of May, 1947, the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and HARRY GOLD met at the Pennsylvania Station, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 88, 1946 Edition). (u)

SECOND COUNT

"The Grand Jury further charges - (u)

"1. That on or about the 31st day of July, 1947, at the Southern District of New York, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, the defendant herein, knowingly, wilfully and corruptly endeavored to influence, intimidate and impede HARRY GOLD, a witness before a Grand Jury sitting in and for the Southern District of New York, and did knowingly, wilfully and corruptly influence, obstruct, impede, and endeavor to influence, obstruct, and impede, the due administration of justice therein, that is to say - (u)

"2. That the said Grand Jury was at the time and place aforesaid, conducting an investigation entitled, United States v. John Doe, pertaining to possible violation of espionage laws of the United States and any other Federal criminal statutes. (u)

"3. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, knew that the said HARRY GOLD had received a subpoena requiring the said HARRY GOLD to appear before the said Grand Jury on July 31, 1947, to testify as a witness. (u)

"4. That the defendant, ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, at the time and place aforesaid, wilfully, knowingly and corruptly influenced, intimidated and impeded the said HARRY GOLD by urging, advising and persuading him to give false testimony before the said Grand Jury. (Title 18, United States Code, Section 241, 1946 edition)." (u)

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This indictment was returned before Judge SIDNEY SUGARMAN who issued bench warrants based on the indictment. At 3:50 p.m. on July 29, 1950, BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ were arrested by FBI Agents at Cliffwood, New Jersey in accordance with the warrants issued previously by Judge SUGARMAN. On July 31, 1950, they were arraigned before United States District Judge T. HOYT DAVIS of the Middle District of Georgia, who as of the time of the arraignment, was visiting in the Southern District of New York. Inasmuch as neither defendant was represented by counsel, their arraignment was continued until August 2, 1950. Bail was set by Judge DAVIS for each defendant in the amount of \$25,000, in accordance with the request of United States Attorney IRVING H. SAYPOL. (u)

On August 2, 1950, at an arraignment before Judge DAVIS, BROTHMAN pleaded not guilty to two counts of the indictment and MOSKOWITZ to one count of the indictment. Bail was continued in the amount of \$25,000 for each defendant. On August 3, 1950, on an application by WILLIAM L. MESSING, attorney for both defendants, Judge SIDNEY SUGARMAN signed a writ of habeas corpus. The Government's answer to this writ was filed on August 4, 1950 and a summary hearing was set by Judge DAVIS for August 8, 1950. On this latter date the summary hearing was held before Judge DAVIS, at which hearing the petitioners withdrew their writ of habeas corpus. The defendants were remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. (u)

V. WITNESSES

DONALD E. SHANNON, Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation
FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, Special Agent
Boston Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation

BROTHMAN: (u) Can testify to the following signed statement of ABRAHAM

"New York, N.Y.
May 29, 1947 (a)

"I, Abraham Brothman, make the following voluntary statement to Donald E. Shannon and Francis D. O'Brien, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any nature were made to me to make this statement. I know that what I say may be used against me at any time in a court of law. (u)

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"In 1938 or 1939 a man whose name I do not recall but whose picture was shown to me today by Mr. Shannon & Mr. O'Brien, came into my office at 114 E. 32 St. where I own and operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Co. which was associated by contract with Hendrick Manufacturing Co. This man said he had contacts with the Russian government and he could get me contracts with the Russian government. I turned over several blue prints to him; these blue prints were my own for the most part and the purpose of turning them over to him was to obtain contracts. Shortly after this man came to my office a woman by the name of Helen came to my office and said she represented this man, whose picture I have identified; I believed that this woman was the secretary of the man whose picture I identified. I have identified Helen as the girl whose picture Mr. Shannon & Mr. O'Brien have shown to me. This Helen came to my office over a dozen times during 1938, 1939 & 1940. Then around 1940 another man whose name is Harry Gold came to my office and he said he too represented the man whose picture I identified. Both Helen and Harry Gold would pick up blue prints from me for this man whose picture I have identified. Harry Gold is now employed by me as a chemist. The blue prints were sometimes returned by Helen and Harry Gold but not all of them. I still have the original of most of the blue prints that I turned over to them. Harry Gold made his last pick up of blue prints late in 1941 or early in 1942. (u)

"Sometime in 1938 or 1939 I became associated with Hendricks Machinery Co. and did work with them until 1942. The blue prints were my own and not Hendricks. (u)

"I once contacted the man whose picture I have identified at a phone listed to a Mr. Chester and the telephone exchange was Watkins to the best of my recollection. I often met this man and Helen, his Secretary at various restaurants in the mid-town area in New York City. (u)

"I have not seen this man whose picture I identified since 1941 or 1942. (u)

"I have read the above three page statement and it is true to the best of my recollection. I have read and signed page 1 and it is true to the best of my recollection. I have read and signed p.2 and it is true to the best of my recollection. I now sign p.3 and it is true to the best of my recollection. (u)

/s/ Abraham Brothman

Witnessed

Donald E. Shannon, Special Agent, F.B.I., NY City
Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent, F.B.I. N.Y. City" (u)

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Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN will testify that the picture exhibited to BROTHMAN and referred to by BROTHMAN in the second paragraph of the foregoing statement as the man who "in 1938 or 1939....came into my office" and who "could get me contracts with the Russian Government" was a picture of JACOB GOLOS. (u)

Further, these agents will testify that the picture exhibited to BROTHMAN, also referred to by BROTHMAN in the foregoing statement, was a picture of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY which picture was identified by BROTHMAN as "HELEN". (u)

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ROBERT M. KANE, Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation
JOHN R. MURPHY, Special Agent
El Paso Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Can testify that BROTHMAN, in an interview on June 16, 1950, advised that after he was interviewed by Special Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN on May 29, 1947 discussed with GOLD, prior to the time these agents interviewed GOLD, some points about which the agents questioned him (BROTHMAN). He will state that BROTHMAN would not be more specific regarding these points. This witness will testify, however, that BROTHMAN flatly denied to him that he had instructed GOLD in any way concerning the answers he was to give to the agents. (u)

This witness will also testify that on June 16, 1950 BROTHMAN denied meeting GOLD in the manner detailed by GOLD and corroborated by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY. Instead, this witness can testify that BROTHMAN advised him in this interview that he first met GOLD in 1941 after telling JACOB GOLOS that he wanted to get in touch with an individual who had access to a laboratory or as an alternative wanted GOLOS to obtain a laboratory for him. (u)

This witness can testify further that BROTHMAN told him that an individual telephoned him at the office of the Hendrick Manufacturing Company, New York City, and introduced himself as FRANK KESSLER and who later turned out to be HARRY GOLD. (u)

RALPH F. MILLER, Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation
THOMAS H. ZOELLER, Special Agent
New York Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Can testify that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ has been connected with A. Brothman and Associates since the Fall of 1944, first as an employee and later as a partner. This witness can also testify that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ first stated to him that she did not know what BROTHMAN was questioned about before the Grand Jury in 1947 since even if she asked him about it she did not receive a specific answer from him. She said BROTHMAN may have stated it was "spy scare stuff". This witness can further testify that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ told him that she assumed BROTHMAN was questioned about certain allegations then made by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY. She can give no reason for this assumption. (u)

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He can also testify that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ stated to him that she did not know how ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and HARRY GOLD came to meet each other since she did not ask BROTHMAN about this and since he did not volunteer any information on this subject. This witness can be expected to state further that BROTHMAN told her that GOLD'S questioning by the Grand Jury was a "rehash" of what FBI Agents had questioned him about. (u)

Further, this witness will state that with regard to May 29, 1947, the day on which BROTHMAN and GOLD were questioned by FBI Agents, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ was unable to advise which of the BROTHMAN employees were in the office and knew that he was being questioned. This witness can further testify that when he questioned her regarding her activities on that day she was very vague and would answer all questions by saying, "I may have". (u)

Also this witness can state that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ told him that it was her recollection that GOLD did not come to the office that day (May 29, 1947), that she probably went to the laboratory that afternoon, that she could not recall telling GOLD anything concerning BROTHMAN when she arrived at the laboratory, that she recalls seeing GOLD and the agents in a car in front of the laboratory, when she left the laboratory or if she and BROTHMAN returned to the laboratory that night or whether they went to dinner together that night or whether she went out for food and BROTHMAN and GOLD stayed in the laboratory. (u)

LOUIS BENSON, Grand Jury Stenographer
U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City
BENEDICT DE BUFF, Grand Jury Stenographer
U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York City

These witnesses under a subpoena duces tecum will produce their notes and the transcript of the testimony given by BROTHMAN on July 22, 1947 before the Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York. (u)

HARRY GOLD
who is in custody of the
United States Marshal, Eastern District of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Upon issuance of a Writ of Ad Testificandum

Can testify to the following signed statements of HARRY GOLD: (u)

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"July 11, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna.

"I, HARRY GOLD, make the following voluntary statement to RICHARD E. BRENNAN and T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know that any statement I make can be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised of my right of counsel and I know that I do not have to make any statement at all. (u)

"Sometime in the middle or late August of the year 1941, my Soviet superior, SAM, who has since been identified by me as SEMEN SEMENOV, told me that he would have an important assignment relating to obtaining information from a 'Government official'. He did not elaborate on this except that a week or so after his first announcement in the middle of August, he told me of an arrangement for meeting this man. About a week later he told me that the proposed meeting was off. I believe that the reason that he gave was that there was a Jewish holiday, the Day of Atonement, coming up, and that the man in question or his immediate family were religious. He also, at this time, gave me instructions for a later meeting. This meeting, I believe, was to be in the downtown part of New York, somewhere in the neighborhood of Day or Church Street. I appeared for this meeting, but it did not take place. There is some little doubt in my mind whether or not this or a following meeting, which also did not take place, actually occurred in the order that I have given them, but in any case to summarize: (u)

"There were three proposed meetings; one which SAM, himself, called off, and two others, one of which may have been called off by SAM, and to one of which I definitely went and the man in question did not show up. Now, up to this time, he had not been described to me by name. There was merely the statement that he was an important Government official, an engineer. I believe that the third meeting was near a Child's Restaurant, somewhere in the (u)

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*Broadway District, About the third week in September, SAM gave me a set of instructions for meeting this man. This meeting was to take place between 6th and 7th Avenues, somewhere about 26th or 27th Street. The man in question was to be in a car, the license number of which had an 'N' in it as I recall, and I have since been told by the Investigating Agents, or rather I have been shown a memorandum card on which is written, in my handwriting, the license number 2N9088. Also on the memorandum card was the fact that I was to ask about this man's wife, NAOMI BROTHMAN and to ask about his baby daughter, and I was to bring greetings from 'HELEN'. I was told, at this time, that the man's name was ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This meeting took place as planned on a Monday night, very late in September. I definitely recall that the occasion of this meeting was also the night of the JOE LOUIS-LOU NOVA heavyweight fight. BROTHMAN was late for this meeting by about 10 or 15 minutes, and finally came along this street in the middle twenties, between 6th and 7th Avenues, in his car. I spotted the license number. It was very dark and as is usual in the Fur and Garment district, there was no one there at all. I opened the door and slipped into the car beside. He seemed a little startled for a moment; possibly he thought that this was someone hostile to him. I then gave him the greeting and identified myself as FRANK KESSLER. Just about this time, the fight came on, and we sat in the car and heard it on BROTHMAN'S car radio throughout the two or three rounds that the fight lasted. We then drove around for a little while, possibly 15 or 20 minutes, during which time I tried to appear as genial as possible. BROTHMAN asked a few questions about HELEN and he also inquired about JOHN. BROTHMAN told me that HELEN was the person who had preceded me and was the person to whom he had given information. He also told me that JOHN had preceded HELEN. Our later conversation took place in a Bickford Restaurant, that same night, and was an exceedingly lengthy one. This Bickford Restaurant, by the way, is located on, I believe, the west side of either 6th or 7th Avenues, about 34th Street, but below 42nd Street. (u)

*At this time, BROTHMAN told me that he had not gotten along too well with HELEN and I gathered from his conversation that the principal difficulty was the fact that HELEN was not technically trained. He also told me that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania and New York City. He also told me that he had gotten along very well with JOHN. The conversation (u)

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"may have lasted as long as three hours. I believe that it broke up sometime around one o'clock, because I believe that I have a recollection of just making a 1:25 or a 1:35 train back to Philadelphia. BROTHMAN, also, upon the occasion of this first meeting with him, said that he was glad that I was a chemist because he believed that it would make possible the occasion of him again funneling information through me to the Soviet Union. This information, I understood, was to cover the various processes on which BROTHMAN was doing design work for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. (u)

"I have stated the phrase, 'on which BROTHMAN was doing design work' because, from his conversation, I gathered that he was in complete charge of all design work at the Hendrick Company. The rest of the conversation, and as I have said, this was a quite lengthy one, concerned BROTHMAN himself. There was a good deal of background material, including the fact that he had won a scholarship, a Harkness scholarship, to Columbia University, at I believe, the age of 14. It also included the story that one of his uncles, on, I believe, his mother's side, was supposed to have gotten him a scholarship for the City College of New York, but had refused to use any influence to do so. Then BROTHMAN related with great pride and satisfaction the fact that in a competitive examination, he had wound up first, and had obtained the coveted Harkness scholarship, which not only included tuition to Columbia College, but also included maintenance, books, and possibly some additional funds. (u)

"There was some talk about BROTHMAN'S daughter, who was then not much more than an infant. This child I discovered to be ELSA. This I believe, covers the extent of the matters discussed during my first meeting with ABE BROTHMAN. (u)

"As I have stated before, I told BROTHMAN that I was a chemist and told him that my name was FRANK KESSLER, but I did not tell him where I lived except to indicate that it was not in New York City. We made arrangements, or rather, I set the arrangement for a second meeting. This was to take place in Child's Restaurant on Columbus Circle, the west side of Columbus Circle, that is. It was to be approximately 8:00 p.m., and was to take place, I believe, on Thursday or Friday of the week following our first meeting. This second meeting took place, but BROTHMAN was about an hour and a half (u)

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"late. During this time, I made several calls to his office at the Hendrick Company. I knew that they were in the downtown part of New York City, somewhere around Church Street. (u)

"I neglected to state that on the occasion of the first meeting, BROTHMAN gave me the phone number of the Hendrick Company, which I believe, was Barclay 9 - something. (u)

"I made two, possibly three calls to BROTHMAN at the office, on each of which occasion, he said that he was leaving immediately and would be up to Child's within 20 minutes. Finally, he did arrive, as I have stated, about an hour and a half late. I was a little bit irritated by this time because I did not like the attention which the waiter and waitresses in Child's were paying to me. During this period I consumed several drinks and had a very light snack. When BROTHMAN did arrive, he did not apologize, but I did not make any inquiry concerning the reason why he was late. I had been told by SAM to go very easy with this man and not to antagonize him, as others in the past had gotten into quite violent arguments with him on the subject of his tardiness. (u)

"I had reported the results of my September meeting with ABE to SAM, and I had been instructed that on the occasion of the second meeting, that I was to give BROTHMAN a list, verbal I believe, of various subjects in which the Soviets were interested. I cannot recall any of the details of this list, but in addition to this there was the matter of cleaning up a good deal of the material which he had previously given to HELEN, but in a very fragmentary form. I told BROTHMAN about this matter, but he did not seem too receptive; he hardly even nodded agreement. The principal subject matter of the second conversation had to do with his difficulties in working for Hendrick and also paradoxically, again how glad he was to know me so that he could again begin giving information. He did promise that on the occasion of the third meeting that he would have information for me. What this information was to be, I cannot now recall. This, I believe covers the subject matter of my second meeting with ABE BROTHMAN. (u)

"There is one thing that I have on my mind relative to the first conversation with BROTHMAN in September, and that was the fact that I told BROTHMAN that the power of the German Army now sweeping, at that time, through Russia was not to be underestimated (u)

"that here was probably the greatest offensive force that the world ever had seen. I mention this point because I wanted to point up to ABE the necessity for obtaining information for the Soviet Union, particularly information of military value. ABE agreed with me as far as the striking power of the German Army went, and said that he was glad to see that here was someone who did not brag as did the Daily Worker of the victories of the Soviet forces, when actually they were being driven back on all fronts. In connection with this statement, there also occurs to me the fact which I have previously not mentioned, and that is that BROTHMAN often used to ask me for the true story or 'inside dope' on what was really happening on the Russian-German front. He evidently believed, and I let him go on thinking so, that I had sources higher up of inside information. To continue for a moment on this subject of inside information, I had been told by SAM that under all circumstances I was to be in charge of any activity with BROTHMAN, and that I was to pretend to know the answer no matter what question BROTHMAN asked me or whatever subject BROTHMAN brought up. This was the reason that I permitted BROTHMAN to think that I had known both JOHN and HELEN, when he first asked me about them on the occasion of our first meeting. (u)

"Our third meeting took place about a week or ten days after the second meeting, and occurred near Dey and Church Streets, New York City. I believe that I was waiting in front of a closed cafeteria on Dey Street, on the southeast corner, but a little further along on Dey Street. I had great difficulty in making this meeting since it was set for about 7:30, but I did get there from Philadelphia on time. BROTHMAN did not show up, and did not show up for fully two hours. When he did come down, it was close to 10:00 o'clock, and he did not have any information with him. When I asked him about this, he said that he had been tied up in the office and there were still people there, so he could not bring it down to me, but he promised definitely that he would have this information on the occasion of our next meeting. I cannot recall the occasion of our fourth meeting, that is, the exact place. I do not believe that it was the same corner where I had met him the third time because I had waited there so long that it was against all my principles, and the things that I had been taught by SAM and the preceding Soviet agents as a means of procedure, but I met him somewhere in that area. It is possible that it was a little to the west on Dey Street, that is, the first street over from Church (u)

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"Street. He did have material for me that time, but this turned out to be a single blueprint; I have since identified this blueprint. It concerned a piece of mixing equipment. Either that evening or a few days subsequent, I turned this material over to SAM, and on the occasion of my next meeting with SAM, received a verbal dressing down because of the fact that the material was fragmentary in nature, and was totally valueless, without a description of the process to which it pertained. (u)

"On the occasion of, I would say somewhere between the fifth and the seventh meetings with BROTHMAN, I again received material which I believe I have since identified as a thousand gallon water cooled resin kettle, manufactured for the Synvar Company of Wilmington, Delaware. On this occasion, I took the precaution of first inspecting the material and determined that as it stood, it was completely valueless, and as a matter of fact, there was the possibility that even had a full description of the process been given pertaining to this particular resin, it would have been material which could have been obtained from any textbook on chemical engineering. Therefore, I did not turn this material over, but kept it in my home. I did tell SAM, however, of the nature of the information that BROTHMAN had tried to give me, and SAM continued to hammer away at me that I must get him to conform to our regular rules of procedure. (u)

"It should be noted in this connection that the previous person, ALFRED SLACK, with whom I had dealt from the fall of 1940 on, and whom I was even now seeing, was of an entirely different nature as far as punctuality, value of the material which he gave me, and the completeness of the information supplied. As a result, I was more or less at a complete loss for ways of how to handle BROTHMAN. Also, in this period, which is early December, there was one, and possibly two meetings during which BROTHMAN did not show up at all, and during which calls to the office elicited information that he was either out of town or was unavailable. I think that on one occasion I definitely heard BROTHMAN'S voice in the background. (u)

"I would like to state now that these calls were in the evening somewhere, I would say between 7:30 and 10:00 or even 10:30 o'clock. (u)

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"BROTHMAN once told me that I could call at any time up to 11:00 or 12:00. The person who usually answered the phone at Hendrick's was ARTHUR WEBER. Here again, I would like to add something that I had omitted and which took place on the occasion of the first, but most likely the second meeting, that is, the one at Child's Restaurant. (u)

"At this time, under instructions from SAM, I told ABE that to facilitate matters, I could arrange to have any information that he gave me photo-copied in a matter of a couple of hours and even should the need arise, within a matter of an hour or so, and would then return it to him. He told me that he was very pleased at this because in the past, he had often had to have his wife, NAOMI, type the material for him. In this last connection, I would like to emphasize that on later experiences with BROTHMAN, I found out that NAOMI BROTHMAN did a good deal of ABE'S work, and by this I mean, his legitimate work for the Hendrick Company at home. This included the typing of reports and the proofreading of reports. (u)

"In the middle of December, I would say about the second week, on being urged by SAM, I finally told BROTHMAN that this whole matter of his handing over fragmentary information and of not keeping appointments would have to come to an end. He was extremely irritated by this and told me that while he realized that I was being prompted to do this by the Soviets, that they were a bunch of fools, and they did not realize how much valuable information he had already given them, and they also did not realize to what extent he was being pressed to complete work at the Hendrick Company. He was extremely vehement about this and I was somewhat taken back. In connection with this valuable information he mentioned that he had previously handed over, I believe to JOHN, a drawing of a turbine type of engine for aircraft, and also information on one of the earliest jeep models which had been designed by him for the Hendrick Company, and by the Hendrick Company in turn, for the U. S. Government. At the end of this time, or this tirade, he cooled down somewhat and finally said, 'Well, if it is information on complete processes that is wanted, I have something that I am certain you people will want. Right now in the office there is the complete design of a powder plant built by the Hendrick Company for the Atlas Powder Company.' I believe he gave the location as being in the South, possibly Chatanooga. I may be mistaken as to the name of the powder company and the name of the town, but it is something similar to Atlas. It was a name which I had recognized because of familiarity with the chemical field and the location was definitely somewhere in the South. (u)

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"I told SAM about this and he was greatly overjoyed. I had made a definite arrangement with BROTHMAN to meet on the night of, I believe, Monday or Tuesday, possibly Monday, the 22nd of December, 1941. This meeting was to take place at 50th Street and Lexington Avenue, on the northwest corner, right where the subway exit is. This is diagonally across the street from one of the Loew's Theatres and is near two restaurants. The one is a Rickford restaurant and the next one is a cafeteria called the Park Lane which also has a bar as part of the setup. Next to the Park Lane is a Translux Theatre. (u)

"The meeting with BROTHMAN was to take place at, I believe, 10:00 o'clock. I waited until at least 10:25 because I had made split-second arrangements for meeting SAM at another place. This place was to be the Washington Square Express Stop of the 8th Avenue or Independent subway system, and was to be on the platform, on the express platform of the system. It was a wet, cold drizzly night, and as I have stated I waited until the last minute. Then, not trusting connections, and with no sign of BROTHMAN, I took a cab. However, the cab driver got lost down in the Greenwich Village area and when we finally did get to the Washington Square stop, it was well beyond the time when I was supposed to meet SAM. I raced downstairs to the platform just in time to see an express pulling out for the uptown district. There I got a glimpse of a man whom I am sure was SAM, and I believe he turned his head and recognized me. I waited in great indecision until the next express came along and then decided to take it. I got off at the 14th Street stop, and there, surely enough, was SAM. By this time, I was trembling both from emotional and physical exhaustion. I met SAM and he said 'Nothing doing?' and I said, 'No.' I was going to launch into an excuse when he said 'Never mind,' but in a very kind manner. We then went upstairs where he asked me to wait on the corner of 14th Street, possibly it was 16th, where he left me. I knew what he had left for, because he had made arrangements to have a second person and possibly even a third waiting to take the material away from him as quickly as possible. I believe also that my understanding with BROTHMAN was to have the material returned; that it was to be copied and returned that same night. BROTHMAN had told me that it was very bulky and we had anticipated that possibly it would take three or four hours actually to copy it. I had understood from BROTHMAN (u)

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"that this was the complete design of the plant; every last detail, including that of the building itself. SAM returned shortly and he took me to the Ferris Wheel Bar which is located downstairs in the cellar of what was at that time known as the Henry Hudson Hotel. This is on 57th Street and Ninth Avenue, and this was the first occasion that I recall our going there, though we did so, SAM and I, on many subsequent occasions. We had several drinks, which I needed badly, and a sandwich because I had left work late and had gotten nothing to eat on the way. SAM, in general, was very conciliatory and I was relieved that I had managed to at least get in touch with him so that no more than one person was kept waiting. (u)

"My next meeting with BROTHMAN took place after Christmas, and at this time, I do not recall what excuse, if any, he gave me for not giving me the information on the Atlas Powder Company or for not keeping his meeting. I believe that it may have been that he was out in the middlewest, in Akron, Ohio, and at this time he told me that he was in possession of complete information on the manufacture of Buna-S a synthetic rubber. He also told me that not only was he in possession of complete information, but that he had the complete design material and he told me that he would have this material ready for me on the first of January 1942. When I told SAM about this, he was highly elated because, I believe that one of the things on the list which I had given BROTHMAN verbally, on the occasion of, I believe, our second meeting, was Buna-S. SAM and I made arrangements to meet on the afternoon, early in the afternoon, of New Year's Day, 1942. I came to Dey and Church Streets on the morning of New Year's Day, and again I waited, possibly an hour and a half, or two hours, for ABE, and when he finally did come down from the Hendrick's offices, he had nothing with him, but he did tell me that he had been up working all night on Buna-S, and that some errors in the calculations which other people in the offices had made, had come to his attention, and as a result, because he wanted the information to be very complete and correct, he was unable to have the information for me. I remember this occasion very clearly and distinctly, because it was a cold morning and I waited outside the Exchange Bar, which unfortunately was closed, on New Year's morning. (u)

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"When BROTHMAN finally did come down, he drove me to the area around the Penn Station. Again I recall this incident distinctly because he and I went up the West River Drive. At this time, also, he promised that within a short time, that is, a matter of a week or so, he would have this information for me; that is, the complete design and process for making Buna-S synthetic rubber. During the period from the first of January until late in March 1942, my clearest recollection is that of one long series of meetings with ABE, most of which actually did not take place since either I was told that he was not at the office and was told that he was at home or I was told that he was out of town or some other excuse was given. On several occasions, I did see him, but again he had some excuse why he didn't have the material or why it was not ready; it always seemed to be practically complete, but never quite ready. I recall distinctly that in late February of 1942, in the course of only one week, I went four times to New York City, and on only one occasion did I see ABE, and this was the occasion of my fourth trip. (u)

"This was during that week, on a Friday evening. On each of these occasions, because I was supposed to have the complete Buna-S story, I met with SAM and I believe also that on each occasion SAM had one, and possibly two confederates waiting so that he could turn the information over to them. Finally, on this Friday in February, when I again showed up empty handed, I told SAM in great desperation that BROTHMAN had promised to have the material for me on Saturday, the following day. I believe that I am wrong, it was to be Sunday. I told this to SAM and told him in a very convincing manner because I, myself, was convinced of the fact that this was certainly the time that I was going to have the Buna-S information. At this, SAM became greatly enraged and while I do not recall the exact words of the conversation, I believe that what I am now going to say is practically verbatim: (u)

"He said, 'Look here you fool, this scoundrel will not have the information on Sunday. He won't have it next Sunday or the Sunday after that. I bet you that it will be a month or two months before you will get it; then I doubt that it will be complete. He doesn't have it complete now; he doesn't have half of it complete; maybe it isn't even started on yet.' (u)

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"When I still protested that I would like to come on Sunday even though I would not meet him, then he said, 'That's just the point. Do you think I like to keep you coming up here every single night in the week, practically looking like a ghost. Why, you look worse than a ghost, you look like a sick ghost. You look like the devil.' (u)

"Then he became so enraged, actually not at me but at BROTHMAN, that he was almost beside himself and actually stopped talking from the force of his anger. After he cooled down, he said, 'Look, we are going to have a couple of double Scotches, and you are going to have something to eat. We will sit there and we will talk of music and we will talk of opera, and we will not talk of that S----- BROTHMAN. You will go home and rest up. What in the world does your mother think of you? Do you realize the danger in such a procedure? What do the people you work with think of you?' (u)

"Some of the meetings which were to have taken place with SAM actually did not take place until the early hours of the morning. Some of them took place still in the evening, but on many occasions, SAM was unable to return until the early hours because of a previous commitment or arrangement with a confederate, and as a result, I was actually extremely weary and exhausted; not only mentally, but physically. (u)

"The next event that occurred was that I told BROTHMAN that I was extremely weary and that these meetings which had not taken place, had taken a great deal out of me, and would it not be possible for him to arrange it so that I could help him for a week-end or an extended period in which we could finish off this matter of the Buna-S. BROTHMAN agreed to this and during, I believe, the first week in March, we made an arrangement to go up somewhere into the country in New York State. We were to drive up there and BROTHMAN was to take all of the necessary data with him and we were to put the Buna-S report in its final form. BROTHMAN said that it was so near complete, that actually we would not have to take much time to work, that we could relax a bit. We could play some handball or something of that nature. My principal concern was the Buna-S, not the idea of playing handball. (u)

"BROTHMAN did meet me, again about an hour late. I recall the place very clearly. I was waiting on the corner of the Horn and Hardart's Cafeteria on 8th Avenue, and 33rd Street, on the northwest corner. I believe we were to go from there to either the Lincoln Tunnel or the Hudson Tunnel; I believe the Lincoln Tunnel, actually. BROTHMAN did show up finally, as I have said, one hour late, and told me again that a previous engagement had made it impossible for him to keep the weekend agreement. Frankly, by this time, I was somewhat relieved and was glad to get home. When I did tell SAM about this, he said 'Look, the next time that you meet him, tell him to set a time, we don't care what time, but in the near future, within two weeks, during which he must absolutely finish the Buna-S.' Now,' he said, 'do not threaten him; just set this time. If he does not complete it within the time that we have specified, we will drop him; that is all.' (24)

"I did make an arrangement with BROTHMAN and one that was finally successful. It will be recalled that at this time, I had come up for the draft. On instructions from SAM, I did not tell ABE that I was being drafted, but said instead, that I was going to be transferred by my firm to California, and I told him that I was very anxious to finish up the Buna-S and that BROTHMAN said that it was practically complete. I made arrangements with BROTHMAN whereby during, I believe, the last week in March, I came to New York, and we spent the entire night together from about 8:00 or 9:00 o'clock up until 6:00 or 6:30 of the following morning. This was during the middle of the week, possibly on a Thursday of the last week in March, during which time BROTHMAN and I completed the Buna-S report. This was completed in two rooms which I had rented, or engaged, at the Hotel New Yorker. I cannot recall what name I used; it may very well have been FRANK KESSLER. There is some possibility that I used the name HARRY GOLD, and also some possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, either as a first or second name. I rather think, however, that it was the name FRANK KESSLER that I used. I am also not too certain whether it was one or two rooms. In any event, we stayed up all night. My part in the completion of the report was nominal; I was merely another pair of hands while BROTHMAN did a great deal of annotating and typing. BROTHMAN brought a portable typewriter and a whole suitcase full of data. The report was not quite complete at 6:30, (25)

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"but we were exhausted, and we went to bed, and about 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, BROTHMAN went into work at the Hendrick Company. This was a rainy day; I recall very well going out for something to eat and getting drenched. BROTHMAN returned about 6:00 or 6:30 in the evening and we completed the assembling of the Buna-S report. Also with this report, which included possibly 200 typewritten pages, possibly more, were a great mass of blueprints. These blueprints covered not only the outline or the flow sheet of the process, but many details of construction of the various units, especially the very important one of the polymerization, where the Buna-S latex or the Styrene-Butadiene polymer is formed. It is likely that the blueprints were not complete as far as the final details went, but I do know that included in this were many of the units completely designed and also the design of the actual plant or building housing the equipment. I believe that the plant was actually designed for the B. F. Goodrich Company, though there is some possibility that it was designed for the United States Rubber Company, in Naugatuck, Connecticut. I would also like to state here very definitely that the information given in the written section in the 200 or 300 typewritten pages was as complete as it was possible to be. This information I turned over to SAM at about 7:00 or 7:15 that evening. The occasion of the transfer was on Sixth Avenue and 23rd Street. It was in front of a Horn and Hardart's, a very large one, which is to the best of my memory, on 23rd Street, very near 6th Avenue, though it may be 14th Street, near 6th Avenue. This is a very large Horn and Hardart's Restaurant, and is, I believe, principally an automat. I wish to emphasize here that both the blueprints given to me by BROTHMAN, and I would say that these were possibly some 15 in number, and the report itself, some 200 or 300 typewritten pages, which were very closely typewritten and were not double spaced, were included in the material which I turned over to SAM on this rainy evening in very late March of 1942. I would like to add here that during the period from the first of January 1942, until late March, BROTHMAN did, at various times, give me information relating to Buna-S. This consisted of quite an amount of material both in bulk and in content. It included a flow sheet for the manufacture of Buna-S with the name Dewey and Almy Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts. This is dated, I believe, in early 1941. There was also a recovery system for the two principal materials needed in making Buna-S, that is, Butadiene and (u)

"Styrene; a layout of the equipment, that is, the outline of just where the particular units were to be located in the actual plant. There was also a considerable mass of written material, including a 30 or 40 page outline of the Buna-S Polymerization process. This material was in BROTHMAN'S own distinctive and rather small handwriting. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM, nor did I ever make any effort to do so, because of SAM'S insistence on a complete process or nothing at all. I did not refuse this material when BROTHMAN gave it to me because I did not wish to offend him, and also because one of the reasons that he may have given it to me was for later use when we finally wrote the report. I believe there was also during this time, an agreement among us that before the final report was submitted, that we would go over it together. Possibly, this agreement did not exist initially when I was extremely optimistic about obtaining the whole story, but it did exist during March. All of the above material that I have mentioned both blueprints and the written material, have been found in my home, and I have since identified this material to agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (u)

"Sometime after this, and subsequent to the 20th of April, 1942, I was told by SAM to make certain to congratulate and praise BROTHMAN because of the information he had turned over, and to tell him that it had been received in the Soviet Union and had been hailed as a remarkable, extremely valuable piece of work, and that the word was that it was so complete, the information, that is, that the Soviets were immediately beginning to set up a plant for the manufacture of Buna-S. (u)

"I believe that I may have had one more meeting with BROTHMAN, or at least a telephone conversation with him, subsequent to the matter of completing the Buna-S work in late March. This occurred probably very early in April, and at this time, I told him that I was definitely going to the West Coast and that I would say goodbye. I also told him that someone would take my place. Actually, the someone that I had in mind was a man by the name of THOMAS L. BLACK. This matter I discussed with BLACK on a train from Philadelphia to New York. At this time, I was certain that I would go into the service. I was in excellent shape physically and my family doctor who was formerly on the examining staff of physicians at one (u)

"of the draft boards has assured me that even my hypertension was not sufficiently great to bar my being taken in. It will be recalled that at this time, the bottom of the barrel was literally being scraped. It was upon this occasion, the train trip to New York, and also the occasion of my last meeting with SAM before going up for my physical examination for the draft, that I discussed this matter with BLACK. I told BLACK that I had not yet mentioned the matter to SAM or to my Soviet contact. At this time, I do not think that I realized that SAM also knew BLACK, but I at least had in mind recommending to SAM that BLACK be appointed to follow me with BROTHMAN. I told BLACK that BROTHMAN was an extremely able and capable man. In fact, actually, he was very brilliant, but that the matter of personality or personalities entered a great deal into dealing with him. I told him that he should not make the mistake that I had made of becoming too friendly with BROTHMAN. I not only identified BROTHMAN to BLACK, but I gave him his complete name, where he worked, the telephone number, where he lived, the telephone number there, and a good deal of additional data concerning his child ELSA and his wife. I do not recall whether the second child, ANITA, had yet been born at this time. I told BLACK that he would have to take the initiative and to act in a very stern, but fair manner, but above all, to keep BROTHMAN in line to try to insist that BROTHMAN meet him at a specified place and time, nor near the Hendrick Company in the downtown district, but as a matter of discipline to make it a good distance away and also, should BROTHMAN be late, not to wait for him, but to call him on a subsequent occasion and literally 'rip him up.' BLACK agreed to this and said that if it could be worked for him to meet ABE, he believed that he could handle BROTHMAN quite well. I said goodbye to SAM and then went up for my draft examination, where to my surprise, I was definitely and finally classified 4-F, due to my hypertension. I had had an alternate meeting with SAM in case I should not be called for the draft, or more likely, in case there should be a brief time, say a week or seven days' postponement of any actual induction. At this time, SAM told me to again resume contact with BROTHMAN and emphasized that we must continue to get more information on Buna-S. This seemed to be all that SAM was interested in. I thereupon called BROTHMAN and told him that I was no longer going to be transferred to California, but would see him again, and on the occasion of this subsequent meeting, which again, I believe, was in the downtown part of New York, around Church Street, BROTHMAN told me that he was having great difficulty at the Hendrick Company. The next two or three scheduled meetings with BROTHMAN did not take place. This brings us well into May, or possibly early June. On all of these occasions, (u)

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"when I called the office, not only was he not there, but WEBER also was not there, and on one occasion, I was given another number to call. On one other occasion, I called his wife, NAOMI, and she said that ABE was working late and when I said that he was not in the office, she said that he was in his 'other office.' This other office I subsequently discovered to be that of HENRY GOLDWYNNE, and is in the Graybar Building, New York City. I finally did meet BROTHMAN at a place that he requested which was in the Grand Central Station in one of the many small drug stores or luncheonettes. He told me that he was considering leaving the Hendrick Company because of the bad way in which they had used him. (u)

"His story was that Hendrick had given a raise to everyone in the organization as a result of obtaining the Buna-S contract, but that he and WEBER had conspicuously been left out. He said that the reason for this was that he had insisted on giving the Rubber Reserve Commission in Washington, on the occasion of a conference in April, complete process information on the Hendrick Buna-S process. I should like to state that according to BROTHMAN, the original process data on Buna-S came from, most likely, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, or the United States Rubber Company. The story that BROTHMAN gave me on a subsequent meeting conflicted somewhat with the first story; that is, of his desire to leave Hendrick because of the Buna-S information which he had insisted be made available to all of the firms participating in the rubber research plan. This concerned principally the fact that he had not been granted a raise, that is, both he and WEBER. He then told me of this man, HENRY GOLDWYNNE, who about a year previous, had some work done for him by BROTHMAN, that is, in BROTHMAN'S capacity of design engineer for the Hendrick Company, and who had become greatly impressed at BROTHMAN'S ability and who had now made BROTHMAN an offer to go into partnership with him. (u)

"BROTHMAN also stated that he had insisted that if he were to go along that ARTIE WEBER go with him, and GOLDWYNNE had agreed to this. (u)

"There followed at least two other meetings which did not take place during this time. I had reported to SAM the fact that BROTHMAN was considering leaving the Hendrick Company, and SAM grew very anxious about this whole business. He kept impressing on me the fact that under no circumstances was I to permit BROTHMAN to (u)

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"Leave Hendrick, that I must keep him working there, as we were extremely anxious to obtain all possible further developments on Buna-S, and that this was to be BROTHMAN'S task. I told BROTHMAN about this and he just laughed and said that the Buna-S was complete; that what sort of information was there to be handed over? He had designed the plant and the plant had just ticked off like clock work and now that it was done, he was going on to much greater things. He also told me a third conflicting story. This was to the effect that he had already agreed to leave, or told Hendrick that he was leaving them and going with GOLVYNNE, and that Hendrick had then offered to give him a substantial raise beyond that which anyone else had received, and WEBER as well, and that it had merely been dropped on his desk by one of the officials of the company and that BROTHMAN had, in front of that man, picked it up, crumpled it into a roll and dropped it into a waste basket. He later told me that Hendrick had closed the files to him, and did not at this time mention anything about the proposed offer of the raise. It was not so much the actual incidents, themselves, as the manner in which they were told that makes me state that they were conflicting stories. In any event, I recall clearly in June, possibly late June, meeting with BROTHMAN near the Hendrick Company very late in the evening about 10:00 o'clock, and taking a long walk up and down Sixth Avenue, starting with Church Street. During this time, BROTHMAN explained to me of his grand hopes for the future and was very enthusiastic about the various plants he was going to build while he worked for the Chemurgy Design Corporation, which was GOLVYNNE'S company. He did, however, offer to consider the possibility of still working for Hendrick and told me that he was going to make an arrangement with Hendrick whereby he would be a consultant for them on a part time basis. It is my belief now that no such arrangement was ever concluded and that in fact, Hendrick had barred the office to him. This, to a certain extent, satisfied me but when I told SAM about it, he was wild and finally said, 'Well let's see what happens.' He said, 'Tell him while he is at Chemurgy, to try and concentrate on getting Buna-S contracts, if he can.' Apparently, the one thing that SAM thought about was the Buna-S. (u)

"About this time, BROTHMAN started to tell me, and the time was actually about the time that he was leaving Chemurgy, of the design of certain pieces of mixing equipment. This had come (u)

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"about as a result of some statements that BROTHMAN had made in his Buna-S report, regarding mixing and which had aroused the interest of some engineers in the Soviet Union, so much so that a request had come from them, asking for further information, and this request in turn was relayed to me by SAM. This is not a matter of a conclusion that I have pieced together, but is the result of a clear bit of memory or recollection on my part as to an actual incident that occurred during this period of May or June 1942, and during a conversation with SAM. I might add here that SAM had told me that on the very day or the very night, rather, that I had turned over the information on Buna-S, this rainy evening in March, that that very evening the material had been sent on its way to the Soviet Union. (u)

"I would like to note here that the Buna-S information supplied by BROTHMAN concerned a continuous process as opposed to a batch process. This meant that smaller amounts of material were handled at any one particular moment, but that in spite of the decreased size of the equipment the actual output per 24 hours was tremendously increased, and there was also a terrific saving in the materials of construction of the equipment and in the manpower required to operate the plant. (u)

"I would like to add one point here, that while BROTHMAN had succeeded in convincing me that he would still be doing work for Hendrick, when I told SAM about this, SAM insisted that it was just a dodge on BROTHMAN'S part. At this time, as I have stated before, came the request from SAM for information on the mixing equipment. Again there resulted a long period of meetings, in which no information was turned over or the information was extremely fragmentary, or meetings which did not occur at all in which I showed up but BROTHMAN did not, and arrangements with SAM for the transfer of the information should I get it. I met SAM but did not have the information, of course, and finally, in the late fall of 1942, I would say about October, and possibly November of 1942, BROTHMAN turned over to me an exceedingly weighty book which was actually a large black notebook with rings some two or three inches in diameter and which contained a very complete exposition of BROTHMAN'S work on mixing. This included, again, about 300 typewritten pages, some 50 to 100 nomographs to be used in the various calculations involved (u)

"in designing mixing equipment, and a great mass of reprints of articles which BROTHMAN had written on mixing. These were mostly from Mc Graw-Hill Publications, such as 'Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering', 'Process Engineering,' and 'Food Engineering.' These three are separate journals. There was also a large mass of material consisting of advertising brochures of a technical nature, but which contained much valuable data. It all presented a very complete story on the subject of mixing, possibly the most fundamental unit operation in chemical engineering, since all chemical engineering processes involve at some stage or other the bringing together of two materials in as intimate a contact as possible so that as complete a reaction as possible may take place and without the production of any undesirable by-products. (u)

"I would like to state here that it was in general, SAM'S and not only SAM'S, but the policy of all of the Soviets that I have known, never to accept an individual's work on its own merits. What they were interested in, and this will be repeated again and again, was industrial and technical information of such a nature that it was already in use in a plant or was designed for use in a plant which was being erected, and they often emphasized to me, SAM and the others, that they would much rather be satisfied with something which was slightly out of date but which worked, and was now working, as opposed to something which contained many advances or improvements, but which was still in the theoretical or experimental state. The reason for the acceptance of BROTHMAN'S material on mixing was that it obviously bore the stamp of having been completed for the use of various industries and chemical plants in the United States. (u)

"Again, I would like to emphasize or rather to bring up this point that all that BROTHMAN ever submitted to me was always material which he would have had to complete for his, at that time, legitimate employer. It was then, because of the fact that the information was intended for use in the United States and had been accepted by many authorities as being valuable, that SAM was so interested in the mixing data, and there was always the fact that a direct request had come from the Soviet Union for this material. I turned this material on mixing over to SAM, in I recall, the Ferris Wheel Bar. I recall this incident very clearly. It was a rather cold evening in the late fall or possibly early winter, but I believe that it was late fall as it was not yet December. The latest that it was was December, and I recall having this bulky package which was some five inches in thickness, by about 18 inches in length, and (u)

"about 14 inches in width, containing this mixing equipment data, and I recall having set it on a seat next to me. We were not at the bar; we never sat at the bar, but at one of the small tables, and I had laid it on one of the empty chairs at our table, and had put a newspaper on top of it in an unsuccessful effort in a partial concealment. SAM took the material with him, when I left, and with the newspaper on the outside, he carried it under his arm and the material next to his body. This was on the same night that I received the material from BROTHMAN. When I received the material from BROTHMAN, it was all in this large looseleaf notebook, and I subsequently purchased some wrapping paper at a stationery store. This stationery store was and may still be on 42nd Street, on the south side, just east of Lexington Avenue, and between Lexington and Third Avenue. It is possible that the two proprietors of this little store may recall my face. (u)

"In connection with the fragments of information relating to the mixing equipment which BROTHMAN gave me between July and October or November, when the completed report was handed in, I would like to state that I kept all, or possibly almost all, of this material in my home, and that this has since been found in my home and has been identified by me to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This material consists of handwritten sections in my handwriting relating to the theory of mixing. There are some 40 or 50 pages total; handwritten sections in BROTHMAN'S handwriting relating to the theory of mixing, these are some possibly 25 or 30 pages; and a variety of typewritten material also relating to mixing equipment. (u)

"There were also some elementary sketches, principally drawn by BROTHMAN, and in the body of the report, the theory relating to mixing. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM because of the previously explained reluctance on my part to ever again give SAM a fragment from BROTHMAN. (u)

"Again, I would like to mention here that SAM told me that the material was just in time to be carried to the Soviet Union. The exact means of transportation, I do not know; whether it was by boat or partly by plane, or just who was to carry it, but I do know this, that on occasions, when BROTHMAN had promised information beginning with the time that I met him in late 1941, and up until the time that I finally submitted the mixing equipment data, I was advised (u)

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"at various times, by SAM, that if the work could be completed by a certain date and hour, that it would be possible for it to 'make the next boat.' (u)

"SAM told me on the occasion of a subsequent meeting that the information on mixing equipment was very good indeed; that he had personally inspected a good deal of it, though not all, since that would have taken too long. I believe that possibly here I have confirmation of the fact that SAM was, by training, a mechanical engineer. He may also have told me that the information had been well received in the Soviet Union, but certainly he did mention, on the occasion of the next event which concerned a meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself, and which took place in either late November or early December of 1942, though there is some possibility that it may have been early January of 1943, that it had been well received. This meeting was a pre-arranged one and took place in the Lincoln Hotel on 8th Avenue, above 42nd Street in New York City. I engaged a suite of rooms, actually only two, for this occasion. I cannot recall the name which I used but I believe again that it was FRANK KESSLER. I do not believe that with SAM there I would have used my own name. There is again the possibility that I may have used the name MARTIN, but again, I don't believe that I did so because SAM knew that I was meeting SLACK under the name of MARTIN. The purpose of this meeting had been carefully discussed with SAM before I suggested it to BROTHMAN, and was essentially to be in the nature of a pep talk for BROTHMAN given by SAM. I was to represent SAM as a visiting Soviet dignitary and possibly there may have been some hint that he was a military visitor, or certainly at least a technical man. The whole idea of the meeting was to 'butter up' BROTHMAN so that he would work on processes in which we were interested, and might even obtain work with a firm or firms in say, the field of synthetic rubber, or possibly some other field in which he might have worked where the information would have been of interest to the Soviet Union. BROTHMAN readily agreed to this meeting and it took place as I have described, most likely in late November or possibly early December, with a still further possibility of early January of 1943. (u)

"I had previously told BROTHMAN that great interest had been shown in the Soviet Union on account of the two magnificent pieces of work that he had done in connection with Buna-S and with the mixing equipment, and that as a result, a Soviet dignitary had been sent here with the special purpose of meeting BROTHMAN and (u)

"conversing with the man who had done such fine work. I stated that this man was here in connection with some other ostensible and legitimate reasons and that he was a very high official indeed, but that the main purpose of his coming was to see BROTHMAN and converse with him. To this, BROTHMAN readily agreed. The meeting took place as planned with one exception. I tried first to engage a room in the Hotel New Yorker and was unsuccessful and finally managed to get one at the Lincoln. I then met SAM at the New Yorker and told him that I had engaged rooms at the Lincoln and he then told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN. I did so and called BROTHMAN at his office and told him to meet me in the lobby of the Lincoln Hotel. BROTHMAN did so; I would say the hour was about 8:30, and we went up to the rooms. I do not know SAM'S exact whereabouts at that particular time. He may even have been in the lobby of the Lincoln, because I recall that at a later time, he told of having seen BROTHMAN and me going upstairs. In any event, he came up within about 15 or 20 minutes. That was somewhere close to 9:00 o'clock, and I admitted him. I introduced him to BROTHMAN as GEORGE. I do not believe that I used the name SAM. There is also the possibility that I may have used the name SIMON, but then again I believe that SIMON was the name under which I introduced SAM to AL SLACK on another three-fold meeting. (u)

"SAM was extremely genial and expansive during this meeting. He was generally of that character, but he outdid himself this time. He called up and had some wine and some sandwiches sent up. We then proceeded to talk until one, possibly two o'clock in the morning. I rather fancy the latter hour. A good deal of the subject matter of the conversation concerned praise by SAM of the excellent work which BROTHMAN had done. It also concerned a good deal of conversation on the subject of mathematics and the application of mathematics to practical problems in engineering. By this, I mean the application of certain fields of mathematics which are not commonly used. SAM very gently and extremely diplomatically hinted to BROTHMAN, or put over the thought, that BROTHMAN should try to get work in fields in which the Soviets were interested, particularly fields relating to military endeavor, or military equipment, and also the inevitable Buna-S. I believe, however, that here may have come the first hint, and this is purely one that I am evolving in retrospect, of the interest of the Soviets in Atomic Energy, and that concerned the length of time spent in discussing mathematics and the application of mathematics to various fields, and also there may have (u)

"been some conversation relating to BROTHMAN'S acquaintance with Dr. HAROLD ~~UREY~~ at Columbia University. I believe that here BROTHMAN stated to SAM that he was a former pupil of Dr. UREY'S. I would like to state here that I am not confusing this incident with Dr. BERNARD ~~HOOPMAN~~, and that while I am evolving this in retrospect, I am quite certain that it did occur. I am emphasizing this because that at this time, I had no idea that anything was going on in regard to Atomic Energy in the United States. It is possible that SAM did, as early a date as this, have some definite information. Also there occurred here a promise by SAM of offering BROTHMAN all of the aid possible in regard to the physical task of getting information on paper. This included stenographic services, and this matter I will take up shortly. One slip occurred during the meeting, and I do not think it was due to the wine, because I had, occasionally, seen SAM consume far more alcoholic beverages than the two glasses of wine that he had, and that occurred when SAM once referred to me as HARRY, not FRANK. He quickly covered up, however, but I do recall this slip. (u)

"As I have stated, we put in some five hours together. A good deal of the talk was on matters completely unrelated to the subject of espionage and concerned a great deal of conversation by SAM, concerning the true state of the Soviet forces in combat with the Germans; a great deal of irrelevant details concerning life in the Soviet Union, and inevitably, since SAM was a skilled conversationalist and knew enough not to monopolize any such occasion, a tremendous amount of talk by BROTHMAN on his accomplishments in the past. Here, SAM managed to skillfully, I thought, interject how much more BROTHMAN could do in the future were he to follow instructions. This was extremely expertly done and I don't think it would have been detected by anyone except one who had had such a long and in general unsatisfactory relationship with BROTHMAN regarding the obtaining of information for the Soviet Union. (u)

"When we left, I recall the incident very clearly, we all went downstairs to the lobby. SAM took a cab and headed uptown and finally BROTHMAN took a cab. He was so elated, that he was going back to the Chemurgy offices to work for the rest of the night. (u)

"I believed that I stayed over in the room until the morning since it was too late to get a train, and then I finally got a train at 6:30 or 7:00 o'clock the following morning for Philadelphia. (u)

"The next event that transpired was the matter of the Aerosol Bomb or Aerosol Dispenser for insecticides. In connection with this, which occurred early in 1943, I would like to state that on the occasion of subsequent meetings, BROTHMAN kept asking me for the Soviet stenographer, and I, in turn, kept asking SAM. As far as BROTHMAN knew, however, SAM or GEORGE as he knew him, had returned to the Soviet Union. SAM wanted to know what BROTHMAN wanted to work on and I told him that it was in connection with a dispenser for insecticides known as the Aerosol Bomb. This was a gadget, simple in design, but capable of producing a very fine, almost colloidal fog of a carrier and an insecticide which had the property of remaining suspended in the atmosphere in a closed room or tent for some 16 or 18 hours. Such was extremely useful for the troops overseas in the Pacific areas. (u)

"When I told SAM about this, however, he was totally uninterested, possibly because of the fact that while the Soviet Troops were, it is true, fighting under extremely unsanitary conditions, still they were usually engaged in either temperate or extremely cold climates. Also, SAM was interested in things of a more direct military nature. He said to simply let it go and let BROTHMAN prepare the material as best as he could himself, and also said that I was not to help him. However, to save face with BROTHMAN, I had to obtain stenographic help, and did so in the person of Miss JENNIE RUZICKA, who at that time, lived in, I believe Hackensack, New Jersey, or in that area. In any event, it was not very far from Newark, New Jersey. I obtained the services of Miss RUZICKA through my friend TOM BLACK, and this was a last desperation move. I had considered using one of the girls at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company but had then decided that this would be too expensive a maneuver, taking a girl up to New York and returning her. This also was too dangerous in that she might begin to wonder a little too much about my activities. BLACK finally recommended Miss RUZICKA, who was possibly, at that time, engaged in working part time, possibly one day a week, for, I believe, the New Jersey State Labor Board or the State Board of Unemployment Compensation. She was a very young girl, about 16 or 17, and extremely inexperienced as a stenographer. Not only was she incapable of coping with the technical (u)

"terms involved, this I had rather expected, but she could also not take even the simplest sentence in direct dictation without making several errors. The result was that she would type up the material which BROTHMAN would dictate and in which I would put handwritten words, and so on, which I thought would be too difficult for her, and would then submit it to me and I would then correct it as well as I could. It was so hopelessly jumbled that it always required a second session of dictating and going over and finally she would succeed in getting the story straight. After possibly two or three such attempts, she would then mail this material to my home in Philadelphia. (u)

"The meetings or the sessions with BROTHMAN and Miss RUZICKA and myself took place in the Chemurgy offices in the Graybar Building, New York. There were possibly four such meetings. This, I believe, was the maximum; there may have only been three. There were also one or two occasions in which BROTHMAN did not show up at all and JENNIE and I merely sat in the Grand Central Station and waited for unreasonable long periods of time, until I decided to send her home. I would like to state that she was completely unfamiliar with New York City, and very much confused. She was very young, as I have said, and because BLACK had told me to be very sure that she got home safely, I always made it a point to ride with her to Newark and to give her an extra dollar so that she could have cab fare home. I paid for the transportation between Newark and New York, and I also paid her, I believe, the sum of \$10 for each meeting, even for those in which no meeting with BROTHMAN occurred. The whole affair was so obviously ridiculous that BROTHMAN and I gave it up by common consent. By giving it up, the whole thing, I mean continuing to use the services of Miss RUZICKA. I did a considerable amount of work subsequent to this, however, usually on Sunday mornings, with BROTHMAN in the Chemurgy offices in which I took down handwritten notes from what BROTHMAN said concerning the aerosol process. There has since turned up in my home a considerable amount of such material as well as some of the typewritten data as completed by JENNIE RUZICKA. The material, aside from that typed by Miss RUZICKA, consists of notes by both myself and BROTHMAN. The BROTHMAN material is in his writing and contains, in addition to the written data, the design of several other aerosol dispensers such as the Westinghouse and the Pennsylvania Engineer model aerosol dispensers. These sketches were made by BROTHMAN and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (u)

"In addition to the dispenser, there have been found in my home a field filling device designed by BROTHMAN for re-filling of the aerosol dispensers in the field. This was in the form of several blueprints. None of this material was ever turned over to SAM or any other agent of the Soviet Union. I accepted this material from BROTHMAN because I did not wish to antagonize him, as I surely would have done, had I turned down this work. (u)

"The next happening that occurred was that of the magnesium powder. This concerns the production of an extremely fine magnesium powder such as is used in flares and in tracer bullets. The idea had its genesis with HENRY GOLWYNNE, who thought that magnesium powder could be produced by the following process; that is, spraying the molten magnesium into a chamber containing an inert gas such as nitrogen or helium. The spraying was to occur through extremely fine crifices or nozzles, and the magnesium would form extremely fine globules or particles in this inert atmosphere, and would fall to the bottom of the chamber containing the inert atmosphere from which it could then be continuously removed and packaged. Such a process was a great improvement over the traditional method of producing powders from ingots whereby a series of say, eight or 12 attrition machines are set up and the particles are successively reduced smaller and smaller in size until the desired fineness is attained. There is then involved the problem of sieving out the large particles and returning them to the machines for further grinding. Also, the matter of grinding magnesium is not too happy an affair because of the danger of fire from the very small particles produced. (u)

"It was BROTHMAN'S job to design this process. I believe, it was intended for use in Australia but there may have also been the understanding that GOLWYNNE was going to try to sell this to the United States Government. Here again, BROTHMAN employed his now familiar dilatory tactics. This matter came about, that is, the magnesium powder, as a result of a process volunteered to me without any prompting on my part by ABE BROTHMAN. That is, a process which was valuable in a military sense. I believe that it may have also come about as a result of something that I may have told BROTHMAN relating to the fact that as interesting as the aerosol bomb was, it was still not too important militarily speaking, to the Soviet Union. In spite of BROTHMAN'S delaying actions and promises which kept recurring, of having the whole information in one complete story ready on any one of a number of occasions, (u)

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"this never occurred. There have, however, been found in my home some five or six handwritten pages in my writing, concerning the magnesium powder process. This is just the beginning of the process, the preliminary calculations. There is also in my handwriting a diagram and some notations in BROTHMAN'S handwriting. There has also been found some fragmentary single sheets in BROTHMAN'S handwriting concerning calculations on the magnesium powder process. (u)

"I would like to state now that while SAM was not much interested in the aerosol dispenser, yet he did, in the beginning, evidence some degree of concern or enthusiasm concerning the magnesium powder process. However, as weeks passed into months, and no complete process was available, finally on one occasion, I brought up the matter of both, the magnesium powder and the aerosol dispenser, to SAM, and finally SAM became very angry about this because, while I had previously given SAM to understand that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder, in particular, were the subject of interest on the part of other people beside GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN, that at this time I made it clear to SAM that both the aerosol and the magnesium powder were entirely the products of BROTHMAN'S work, upon which he reacted in the following fashion: (u)

"He threw up his hands and made a vulgar remark and said that if it was all BROTHMAN'S work, he wanted nothing to do with it. (u)

"None of this material, accordingly, that is, either the aerosol dispenser or the magnesium powder, was ever turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. (u)

"The occasion of SAM'S discussion of BROTHMAN'S work was in October of 1943. There was one occasion in the early fall of 1943 when I went to New York and obtained a room at the Commodore Hotel near both the Graybar Building and the Grand Central Station. BROTHMAN was to spend the day with me, working on the magnesium powder and completing the whole business. He did not show up until pretty late in the afternoon and finally, even then, spent the whole time telling me about the trouble he had had in the Chemurgy office. This was as a result of a disagreement between ARTIE WEBER and EMIL BARISH, both of whom worked for Chemurgy. WEBER was one of the partners with GOLWYNNE and BROTHMAN in (u)

"Chemurgy. Absolutely nothing was done on this day. (u)

"Beginning sometime in the fall of 1942, and continuing through 1943 and into 1944, I received from BROTHMAN a considerable amount of material, mostly blueprints concerning a plant which was being put up by HENRY GOLWYNNE and Chemurgy for the Rufert Chemical Company of Seymour, Connecticut. This related to a plant for the production of nickel catalyst, both in pellet form and as vehicle impregnated. (u)

"GOLWYNNE, I believe, was also a partial owner of the Rufert Company in conjunction with a man called JEROME. These blueprints have since been discovered in my home and I have identified them as such to Agents MILLER and BRENNAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Many of the blueprints are those of the Graver Tank Company of Chicago, Illinois. This last mentioned firm, I believe, was doing the actual fabrication of the equipment for the Seymour plant. BROTHMAN and the Chemurgy Company were doing the design work. In this connection, it should be mentioned, that I did a good deal of work on two, possibly three occasions, for BROTHMAN in respect to working out chemical details, particularly as related to the recovery of the nickel catalyst once it had been used. It should be mentioned here that this nickel catalyst is used in connection with various hydrogenation processes, particularly as concerned with the production of fats, such as Crisco and Spry from such materials as cottonseed oil. For this work, I was paid by BROTHMAN, certainly on at least one occasion, I believe, to the extent of \$150. This was money which I needed badly for my expenses with regard to work that I was then doing with AL SLACK. (u)

"While the Rufert Company had a laboratory in Seymour, Connecticut, still BROTHMAN was always quarreling with the chief chemist there and told me that he could never get him to run the experiments that he wanted, and that the design work would be impossible to complete unless I furnished ABE with this additional information. This work, I would like to add, was done in the evenings in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. On one occasion, I worked through an entire night until the following morning. None of the information on the nickel catalyst was ever (u)

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"turned over to SAM or any other Soviet agent. I am certain that I mentioned it to SAM and I am also certain that this topic came up during the meeting between SAM, BROTHMAN and myself at the Lincoln Hotel, and that on this occasion, SAM had merely side-stepped the issue and had not condemned the process as being material in which the Soviet Union was not interested. To me, however, SAM stated very plainly that they already had processes for producing fats used in cooking, and that his time and mine were far too valuable to spend on such matters. Here again, he reiterated, SAM did, that what was desired most of BROTHMAN was for him to obtain a job with a large industrial concern whereby he could give us well authenticated and accepted information on subjects in which the Soviets were interested. Such firms were mentioned as the Goodrich Rubber Company, the Goodyear Company and the United States Rubber Company. (u)

"During my association with BROTHMAN, he also threw several legitimate jobs my way for which I obtained money, which was very necessary to my continuing my activities. One such was a proposal on the conversion of a plant owned by the B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey. This firm made a malt syrup used as a sugar substitute and the people wanted to convert this plant to a distillery. I made such a survey and was paid the sum of \$500. (u)

"To go ahead a little bit, in 1945, I was introduced by BROTHMAN to a man called SIMON MILLNER, who was working for a man called HARRY GRETSKE of the Belle Meade Farms in Virginia. This man, GRETSKE, was interested in a process which I had developed independently for producing a high test yeast from citrus molasses. This yeast was to be high in factors of vitamin B complex. Nothing ever came of this, though, but I did submit samples of the yeast and a proposal to MILLNER in New York City. (u)

"In early September of 1944, after a period of several months, during which I had not seen BROTHMAN, possibly since June of that year, I met BROTHMAN on 32nd Street, near 4th Avenue, on the southeast corner, inside of a bar and restaurant. I had previously made several calls to Chermurgy and had simply been told by one of the girls that BROTHMAN was not there; either that or there was no one there in the evening when my calls were made. (u)

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"Finally, I called NACMI, BROTHMAN'S wife, and she told me that he was probably in the 32nd Street office. (u)

"I would like to interpose here that sometime early in 1944, BROTHMAN had taken me to this place on 32nd Street. The exact address is 114 East 32nd Street, and the office was on one of the higher floors, about the 11th or 12th. There was really no office there at all, but there was a crude or sketchy sort of laboratory. In this laboratory there was working one chemist, a Negro by the name of GIBBS. GIBBS was, I believe, a graduate of Fordham University, New York, and he was working on the production of DDT, and also on the production of Chloral, one of the two materials needed for the synthesis of DDT. My visit there was extremely brief, and I have no memory beyond that of being introduced to GIBBS. (u)

"I would like to state here that at all times I used the name FRANK KESSLER except on the occasion when I did work for B-G Interstate Corporation of Paterson, New Jersey, and when I made the estimate for Dr. MILLNER; that I used the name HARRY GOLD. (u)

"I would like to state at this time that I gave BROTHMAN to understand that my real name was FRANK KESSLER, but I gave him the name of HARRY GOLD to be used as a letter drop or as a means of getting in communication with me. Very likely, had I not done so, I would have lost complete contact with BROTHMAN and would have been very glad to do so, but once having given him this name, he could always send a telegram to that address, and these I could not ignore. I believe that the address used was that of 6823 Kindred Street, the present address of my father and brother. This would mean that I gave him the name HARRY GOLD and the address subsequent to June of 1944. At this time, only my mother, father and I were living at that address. My brother was overseas until February of 1946. (u)

"To continue about my meeting with BROTHMAN in September of 1944, this was in the evening around 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock, I called him from the bar and he asked me to wait there until he came down. After a half of an hour, he did arrive and we had a (u)

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"sandwich and then went for a long walk. This walk was down Fourth Avenue and to the Wanamaker Store in lower Manhattan and possibly below that, and then back again, and then another complete circuit down to the Wanamaker Store and back again. There may have even been three complete circuits. We spoke for at least three hours, and most of the talking was done by BROTHMAN and I listened. The subject matter concerned the dirty deal which he had gotten from HENRY GOLWYNNE, ARTIE WEBER and a Mr. HEILIG of the Regal Chemical Company of Brooklyn, New York. Apparently, what had happened was this: (u)

"BROTHMAN had designed the aerosol bomb for HEILIG and had done this for himself and for WEBER and not for GOLWYNNE. When GOLWYNNE found out about it, he asked ABE to turn over into Chemurgy, his and WEBER'S share of whatever profits would result. BROTHMAN refused to do so and told GOLWYNNE that he had never received any money for the design of the Rufert Plant, and had said that this was a typical case, and that, when he had asked GOLWYNNE about compensation for it, GOLWYNNE had said, that as a partner in Rufert, he, GOLWYNNE, had determined that CHERMURGY would do the work for free, because GOLWYNNE was also a one-third, and possibly a forty percent, stockholder in Chemurgy. When GOLWYNNE again, either on a subsequent occasion or at the same time, asked BROTHMAN to sign over his and WEBER'S share of the aerosol process, BROTHMAN again refused and GOLWYNNE then said, and this must have been on a subsequent occasion, 'Well, it doesn't really matter because ARTIE WEBER has already signed over his share to me, and furthermore, ARTIE WEBER and I, meeting as majority stockholders in the Chemurgy Design Corporation, have voted to oust you from the three-man Board of Directors.' (u)

"He then produced for BROTHMAN a signed statement by WEBER to that effect. (u)

"A week later, BROTHMAN told me he had found out, on the occasion of a conversation with HEILIG during which HEILIG also asked him to sign a paper stating that for a certain minimum compensation, HEILIG was free of any further obligations to BROTHMAN, that HEILIG had produced the paper from WEBER stating that all of the design work on the aerosol process was WEBER'S own and was not BROTHMAN'S; and that the process, in effect, belonged to WEBER and he in turn, was assigning it to HEILIG. BROTHMAN told me that at this time there occurred in the Chemurgy office, just subsequent to this, an (u)

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"event during which WEBER asked BROTHMAN to help him with some design calculations; that is, the matters relating to some work that WEBER was doing for the Kellogg Division of the Kellogg Company of Jersey City, a large process equipment firm. BROTHMAN then said that he angrily turned on ARTIE and asked him why he hadn't first brought up the matter of signing over his rights to both Chemurgy and HEILIG without even mentioning it to ABE. (u)

"I believe that there comes in here, particularly in regard to HEILIG, the matter of the fact that one of the reasons that BROTHMAN told me why ARTIE signed over his rights was that HEILIG had agreed to 'go to bat,' as it were, with ARTIE'S Local Draft Board in Brooklyn, to prevent him from being taken into the service, and that this was also the reason for ARTIE'S seeking work with the Kellogg Division, since this carried a very high exemption priority, BROTHMAN said that he accused ARTIE of both selling him out to GOLWYNNE and to HEILIG, and of a variety of other misdeeds, and that finally he got so angry, he attempted to physically beat up WEBER, and had only been dissuaded from doing so by other people in the Chemurgy office. The upshot of the whole matter was that BROTHMAN was fired from both Chemurgy and the Regal Company, and along with BROTHMAN there were thrown out of work OSCAR VAGO, GUS WOLLAN, EMIL BARISH and JULES KORCHIEN. (u)

"KORCHIEN was an architect employed part time by Chemurgy, and a friend of ABE'S. VAGO was a mechanical engineer and an extremely able draftsman. BARISH was a chemical engineer and WOLLAN was essentially a mathematician and a physicist, but was working mostly as a chemical engineer. ABE said that several days after the event occurred, and this was on the 15th of August 1944, that these four people and BROTHMAN met in the laboratory which had been used on 32nd Street, and had finally agreed that the best thing that they could do under the circumstances was to form a firm of their own. This was to be a firm which specialized in developing chemical processes and then designing the equipment for these processes. No laboratory facilities were available since the space at 32nd Street was converted into a design office. This was only one small room and a partition was put in with a desk for use of the members. The rest of the space, which had been laboratory tables, was used for drawing. ABE told me that while some of the others had contributed nominal sums such as \$200 toward (u)

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"the formation of the company, still they were practically penniless, and that the principal funds had come from personal contracts which ABE had for doing work for the Graver Tank Company and work for the Bridgeport Brass Company. The work for the Bridgeport Brass, I believe, had to do with the aerosol dispenser. I do not know the nature of the work for the Graver Company. ABE stated that he was to receive something like \$15,000 from Bridgeport Brass, possibly \$20,000, and something like \$15,000 from the Graver Tank Company. Now, whether he had already received some of this money, I do not know, but the general impression that I came away with was that a good deal of the money still was to come, and this would be used entirely for the furtherance of setting up the organization to be known as A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES. (u)

"At either this, or at a later date, BROTHMAN explained to me that the reason for having chosen this name for the firm was that they had all agreed that BROTHMAN was the only one of the group who was well known in the chemical process field, especially through his publications for the Mc Graw-Hill Company, and that as such, this name was more likely to attract attention and business than a more descriptive one but one which did not contain the name BROTHMAN. (u)

"I would like to explain that the ingredients of the material dispensed through the aerosol bomb were Freon 12, Sesame Oil, Pyrethrum, and DDT. The Freon was the carrier and was a liquid in the aerosol bomb and produced a fine mist when expelled through the nozzle. The Sesame Oil was a carrier for the Pyrethrum extract, which last, provided the function of knocking down the insects. The DDT, while it did not have the high knock-down of Pyrethrum, still had a far greater lasting effect and was effective on surfaces for as long as two years after they had been sprayed. (u)

"It was as a result of BROTHMAN'S work on the aerosol that he became interested in DDT, and it was on DDT that the Negro chemist, GIBBS, was working in April of 1944. (u)

"The first time that I ever met NAOMI BROTHMAN was on an occasion when I waited for ABE at La Guardia Field when he was due to return from a trip to Washington in connection with the Buna-S. (u)

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" This was sometime in February of 1942. The only event that occurred was that we took a cab to BROTHMAN'S apartment, and I continued from there to the Pennsylvania Station. We did have one brief conversation in the men's lounge during which BROTHMAN gave me some fragmentary information on Buna-S. It was also on this occasion that one of the times when I was supposed to have received a complete set of data had been planned for. (u)

"I would like to add here that on several occasions after leaving very late at night, leaving the Chemurgy offices that is, I drove BROTHMAN over to Long Island City where he lived near Skillman Avenue, and then took the same cab back to Penn Station. At this time, it would have been impossible for ABE to get a cab driver to take him over to Long Island City without the promise of a return fare. (u)

"Regarding the subject of remuneration, BROTHMAN never received any money as payment for work that he did for the Soviet Union, but these events did occur. On at least two occasions in regard to information that BROTHMAN said that he was obtaining for me regarding the Buna-S, I paid him sums of \$50, possibly one payment was \$50 and the other \$25. This was in connection with blueprinting expenses. BROTHMAN told me that he had to order additional blueprints and could not do so at Hendrick without arousing suspicion, so he would order them and would pay for them himself, and this was repaid to him. (u)

"In the summer of 1942, I purchased for BROTHMAN a Voigtlander camera which was the cut film type or film pack type. This was a second hand camera and I believe that I had purchased it at Kline and Goodman in Philadelphia. There is some possibility that I may have obtained it from AL SLACK. BROTHMAN told me that he wanted this camera in order to be able to take pictures of his child or children. This camera cost me about \$40. (u)

"On several subsequent occasions, I supplied BROTHMAN with film pack which was very rare as was all film during this time. I may have obtained this film from AL SLACK about Christmas of 1942. Also, I purchased a scarab bracelet costing about \$8 or \$9, and an umbrella costing about \$5 or \$6 for a girl in the (u)

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"Chemurgy offices. This girl was a stenographer who had done a good deal of typing for BROTHMAN in connection with work that he was turning over to me. Particularly, do I believe, that she had typed a good deal of material on mixing. I never met this girl, and I do not know who she is, but BROTHMAN told me that he needed a gift for her and so I made these purchases. I believe BROTHMAN turned over one of them to the girl. (u)

"In December 1945, I purchased a six inch slide rule. This was a Keuffel and Esser slide rule in a leather carrying case, and is of the vest pocket type. This cost about \$5 or \$6. There were two reasons for these gifts, and the gifts actually included only the camera and the slide rule. One was that I hadn't been able to see him for extended periods and felt somewhat guilty; the second reason was that I had been unable to make any progress whatever, and this particularly relates to the slide rule, in obtaining legitimate backing from the Soviet Union for ABE in his enterprise. (u)

"I would like to elaborate further on this matter of legitimate backing. Starting in early 1942, and continuing through BROTHMAN'S associations with Chemurgy, and into the period when he formed A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES, BROTHMAN, on many occasions, I would say at least six, openly and directly asked me if I could obtain legitimate backing from the Soviet Union so that he could openly set up an enterprise and do work on chemical processes for the Soviets. When I first mentioned this to SAM, he laughed hilariously and said that he had never heard of such d--- fool nonsense in his life. (u)

"First, I would like to explain that by legitimate backing, BROTHMAN meant sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Also, he envisioned setting up a complete organization, including a chemical development laboratory, a pilot plant setup for carrying out processes on a small scale, and finally, design offices. SAM, as I said, laughed hilariously and said that such was completely out of the question, and that BROTHMAN must be mad. He again reiterated his statement to the effect that the best thing that BROTHMAN could do, would be to obtain a job with a large industrial firm in the United States; that it was information from such firms that the Soviets wanted; that he was not interested in the slightest in what (u)

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"BROTHMAN might dream up; and that the Soviets were interested only in processes which either had been or were going to be actually recognized and operated successfully in the United States. I could not take back such a blunt answer as this to BROTHMAN, so I tried to soften it some way by a variety of excuses including the general one that it was not feasible now, and another one that such funds were not available right now and a variety of other dodges, but as I have said, BROTHMAN repeated his request on at least six occasions. These became more frequent, especially through the year 1945, so much so that on this one occasion in December of 1945, when I did see BROTHMAN and gave him the slide rule, he asked me in desperation for backing. This was after a lapse of quite a few months, possibly four, and again upon that occasion BROTHMAN was very insistent. (u)

"I would like to state here that I last saw SAM in February of 1944 and that my next Soviet contact was JOHN, whom I have since identified as ANATOLI A. YAKOVLEV. On one occasion in 1944, and this was very late in 1944, possibly December, and after BROTHMAN had again asked me about obtaining funds for him through the Soviets, I did mention this matter to JOHN. I did not get very far, however, and I think, as a matter of fact, that I don't believe that I got any further than BROTHMAN'S name. JOHN grew very angry and said that under no conditions was I ever to meet with BROTHMAN or ever to get in touch with him again, that I had been instructed by SAM, and I will elaborate on this last, and that BROTHMAN was never to be mentioned again. I stated that I never got very far, because I never got as far as this proposition or as far as telling JOHN that I had seen BROTHMAN recently. (u)

"With regard to seeing BROTHMAN, I would now like to state that in December of 1943, and possibly January of 1944, I was told by SAM that there was an extremely important mission coming up for me and that before he could tell me about the mission, he wanted to know would I undertake it. I unhesitatingly agreed. SAM then told me that the mission was far more important than anything that I ever done before, and concerned matters of not only immediate necessity but of world-shaking importance. He did not elaborate upon it at this meeting, but did on a subsequent occasion, but he did tell me on this first time that he brought up the matter (u)

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"of the important mission, that I was to drop completely any association with BROTHMAN and was never to ever see him again. I do not believe that BROTHMAN ever gave me any material subsequent to the material I obtained in 1944 on the Rufert Chemical Company, and this closes my association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN on behalf of the Soviets. (u)

"I have read the above statement, consisting of 57 pages, and am signing it as all statements contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. (u)

(Signed) HARRY GOLD
July 11, 1950
Phila., Penna. (u)

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I., Justice
7-11-50, Phila., Pa. (u)

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI
July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa. (u)

"I wish to add the following relative to the Hotel Lincoln meeting as set in my statement dated July 11, 1950 and appearing on Pages 32 through 36. This meeting was attended by SEMENOV, BROTHMAN and myself. (u)

"Some weeks later I was waiting for BROTHMAN in Grand Central Station in New York City; this was in the portion of the station near the Graybar Building and where the ramp leads out to Lexington Avenue. BROTHMAN emerged in the company of several other men; because of these strange people I made no attempt to make my presence known to ABE. BROTHMAN, however, saw me, and he and a blond man left the group and came up to me. ABE said, 'FRANK, this is ARTIE WEBER'. WEBER then smiled and said, 'Shake the hand that shook the hand of -----', you know." (u)

"I was very much disconcerted at this because I immediately knew that WEBER was referring to ABE'S meeting with SEMENOV. However, I managed to make some non-committal statement (u)

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"and no further mention was made of this incident. (u)

"But the next time that I saw ABE, however, I did very directly ask him whether he had talked to ARTIE about the Lincoln Hotel meeting with GEORGE. BROTHMAN assured me that he had not and no further conversation was held on this subject. (u)

"Signed) HARRY GOLD
July 12, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna. (u)

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.
Special Agent, F.B.I.
7-12-50, Phila., Pa. (u)

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, F.B.I.
July 12, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa." (u)

On the same date, HARRY GOLD in a signed statement gave the following information concerning conversations he had with BROTHMAN relative to their stories given to the FBI and the Federal Grand Jury: (u)

"July 11, 1950
Philadelphia, Penna. (u)

"I, HARRY GOLD, hereby make the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, JR., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made me, and I realize that I do not have to make any statement, and any statement I do make may be used against me in a Court of Law. I realize that I have a right to counsel. (u)

"The events I am going to describe occurred during the two year period when I was employed by the firm of A. BROTHMAN AND ASSOCIATES of New York. (u)

"The affair actually began one or two days prior to Memorial Day 1947. I had been working in the Elmhurst Laboratory (u)

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"of the firm and had then reached the point where further work required my going in to the Engineers Club Library in Manhattan. The time was about 3:00 in the afternoon. I left the laboratory and on the way to Manhattan got off the subway at Queens Plaza, so that I could stop in to the Design Offices of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, which is located at 29-28 41st Avenue, Long Island City. The building in which the BROTHMAN Design Offices are located is called the Chatham-Phenix. When I had emerged from the subway, and just as I was crossing the street to the entrance of the building, this is on the side of the street nearest the subway, one of the BROTHMAN employees, an electrical engineer whose name is SOLO FANSHEL was leaving the building. In the middle of the street he accosted me and said, but not too excitedly, 'Did you know that some Government men are upstairs talking to ABE?' It may be possible that in place of the phrase, 'Government men,' that FANSHEL used the words 'Internal Revenue men,' I cannot exactly recall; in any case, I was not very much disturbed, and went directly up to the offices with the purpose of consulting with ABE to see whether there was anything further beyond what I had projected to look up in the chemical literature. (u)

"The following conversation took place immediately as BROTHMAN approached me in the office when I arrived. While some of the conversation is set forth in quotes, it is substantially what BROTHMAN told me upon this occasion. (u)

"When I arrived in the office, BROTHMAN was in a state of great excitement, he immediately went forward to meet me. (u)

"The first thing BROTHMAN said was, 'The FBI were here—they know everything—they know all about us—they know you were a courier—they have a photograph of you and me together in a restaurant! Look, we don't have much time. Look, HARRY, you've got to get this straight. You have got to tell the same story I told of how we met. Look, do you know this guy JOHN?' I told BROTHMAN that I did not know JOHN, and asked BROTHMAN what he was like. BROTHMAN then said, 'Look, HARRY, you have got to get this description straight!' BROTHMAN then described to me a photograph which he said had been shown by Agents of the FBI to him, which photograph BROTHMAN said was of JOHN. BROTHMAN described JOHN to me as a wisened sort of fellow with reddish hair and a receding (u)

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"hair line. BROTHMAN told me that JOHN'S name was something like 'GOLLISH'. After describing JOHN to me, BROTHMAN wanted to know if I 'got that?' and I said that I had. BROTHMAN then said, 'Look, you have got to make some sort of story right away as to how you met this man—remember—you've got to say JOHN introduced you to me. Look, I told them that JOHN was an entrepreneur, and that you and I worked together for him, with you evaluating chemical processes.' I then asked BROTHMAN how the FBI got the photograph of myself and him. BROTHMAN then said, 'I don't know, they've got them—a lot of them—photographs of everyone.' (u)

"About the middle of this limited conversation, BROTHMAN said to me, 'Someone has ratted—it must be that bitch HELEN!' BROTHMAN also said to me, 'These fellows out there are going to see you—they may be on their way out there now. I promised them I would not talk with you, so don't let on that we've talked about this. You've got to cover me up and tell them the same story that I told you.' (u)

"BROTHMAN then began urging that I leave immediately for the laboratory, although I wished to stay and have further conversation about this matter, as the full import of it had just been realized by me. (u)

"One of the last things that BROTHMAN told me before I left the office was that Miss MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ had left in BROTHMAN'S car for the office of GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, who was an attorney employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation. (u)

"I left the office and returned by subway to the laboratory. On the ride back to Elmhurst I thought of a man whom I had known at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. This man's name was CARTER HOODLESS, and he had been about a year or so older than I, and had been the son of C. R. HOODLESS, one of the men who had a large interest, both financial and especially executive, in the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. W. H. HOODLESS, who at one time was in complete control of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, had been a brother of C. R. HOODLESS. I had known CARTER HOODLESS very well, and I chose him as the person whom I would use to explain to the FBI as to the fictitious manner in which I had met JOHN GOLLISH. (u)

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"I would like to state that I had never heard this name before until BROTHMAN told me that name a few moments previous to this time. (u)

"I particularly chose CARTER HOODLESS because of the fact that he had died about four years previous. (u)

"I returned to the laboratory and tried to busy myself about my duties there. In about an hour, and this would make it about 4:30, two men entered the laboratory. They looked around and, even though both were looking directly at me in the small space where we worked, they asked, 'Is there a Mr. HARRY GOLD here?' I replied that I was HARRY GOLD. They said that they had just recently spoken with ABE BROTHMAN, and desired to converse with me further about some matters that he'd mentioned. These men identified themselves to me as Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We went outside and sat in O'BRIEN'S car for a brief while until the personnel of the laboratory had gone home. Shortly before the agents had arrived, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ entered the laboratory and told me that ABE had gone home with a splitting headache. MIRIAM was still there, but was on the point of leaving, when the agents arrived. (u)

"When everyone had gone home, the agents and I re-entered the laboratory and had a very long conversation, lasting from about 5:15 until about 9:00 o'clock that night. In the course of the conversation I told them the following story. That in October or November of 1941, I had attended a Philadelphia Section Meeting of the American Chemical Society. This meeting was held in the Franklin Institute, as they customarily were. I said that I had previously agreed to meet CARTER HOODLESS at this meeting. I said that when I had entered the meeting hall CARTER had gone forward to greet me and had said that he had a friend here who was anxious to meet me. CARTER had introduced me to this friend, and had introduced him as JACOB GOLLIS or GOLLISH; I cannot recall now whether BROTHMAN had told me during our earlier talk in the office that the agents had referred to the man as JACOB, or whether the agents in their talk with me had referred to him as JACOB. I do recall, and very distinctly, the fact that I was shown a number of photographs, possibly five or six, one of which was that of the small wizened man with the receding hairline and a somewhat wry grin on his features, whom I identified to them as the man to whom CARTER (u)

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"had introduced me that night at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. (u)

"To continue with the story that I was telling the FBI, I told them that after the Chemical Society meeting was over, and that this principally had consisted of a talk by some prominent visiting chemist, (this was the normal procedure, what business there had to be transacted usually was done in Committee, and the evening was normally, completely taken up by the talk of a visiting chemist, usually one of prominence in his particular field), that we, GOLLIS and I, had left CARTER HOODLESS and had gone into downtown Philadelphia to a restaurant in the neighborhood of Broad and Locust Streets. I had told them that this restaurant was Tandler's. I also told them that I went there with GOLLIS upon his invitation. I continued with 'my made up story.' I said, during the course of a two or three hour conversation, that GOLLIS had explained to me that he was a Mechanical Engineer and a promoter, and that he knew a very excellent Chemical Engineer in New York City. I had said that this Chemical Engineer was designing processes for GOLLIS, and that GOLLIS needed a Chemist to check on the reliability of the chemical information that was being given. I said that GOLLIS had become very expansive and had explained to me that I would be paid well for this work that I was to do, and that he had painted a very glowing picture of the future. I also said that GOLLIS had given me the name of the man and his office address and telephone number. The name that had been given to me was that of ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, and while I had not recalled the phone number, I had been told that he worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of New York City. GOLLIS, I said, had told me to get in touch with BROTHMAN in the near future, and to meet him and begin working with this Chemical Engineer. I also told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN that GOLLIS had never given me his address in New York, and further, that during his conversation he had not struck me as being a man who had the technical knowledge necessary for that of a Mechanical Engineer. I told the Agents that during the course of the conversation I had been somewhat taken in, but that on calmer reflection a little later, the whole story began to have somewhat of a false air. The next events that took place (according to this story), were that I had called BROTHMAN in New York City, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts, had gone to see him there. I stated that from the very beginning I was fascinated by BROTHMAN'S tremendous knowledge and ability, and that from the very first we had become close friends. I stated that I (u)

"made, during the period from November or December 1941 until sometime in late Spring or early Summer of 1942, some six or seven trips to see BROTHMAN, all to New York, that on several of these trips I had worked at BROTHMAN'S home in Sunnyside, Long Island. I stated that on two or possibly three occasions BROTHMAN had given me some design material consisting principally of isolated blueprints of various reaction vessels, and that I had taken them home with me. I further stated that about three or four weeks after I first met GOLLIS, that he had called me at my home, (he had obtained my home address and telephone number from me on the occasion of our first meeting), and that he said that he had merely verified on the occasion of this first call that I had gotten in touch with BROTHMAN. He had also said that he was just passing through Philadelphia and could not see me that evening. I stated that there were possibly some three subsequent calls, each about a month apart, and that on each occasion GOLLIS had been very evasive when I asked when I could see him. I then stated that subsequent to February or early March of 1942, I had never heard from or seen GOLLIS. I further said in my statement to the Agents that BROTHMAN and I had not discussed GOLLIS very much, but that on one or two occasions when he had, we had come to the agreement that he was just a fly-by-night promoter with no substantial funds to back up his enterprises, and that BROTHMAN and I had both agreed that we doubted that we would ever hear from him again. On the occasion of making this statement to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, I told them, upon their questioning, that I did not know but what these two or three blueprints that BROTHMAN gave me might still be in my home in Philadelphia. (u)

"The entire preceding story which I told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN of the FBI is completely false, and is a product only of my imagination. The only item resembling truth in it is that concerning the blueprints which I did actually pick up from BROTHMAN early in our relationship, but these blueprints were not picked up at the behest of GOLLIS, whom I never knew, but on instructions from another person. (u)

"The interview with Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN was concluded about 9:00 o'clock that evening. About 9:30, MOSKOWITZ and BROTHMAN came out to the laboratory in BROTHMAN'S car. It may be possible that they had called before leaving for Kilmhurst to see whether the agents had gone. In any case, when they arrived, (u)

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"the three of us went to eat in a restaurant along Queens Boulevard in the Rego Park section of Queens. This restaurant is called 'Sunny's of Chinatown.' We had dinner in the restaurant, but before that and while we were still in the laboratory, BROTHMAN had wanted to know how I had carried off my conversation with the agents. Just as I was going to reply, MOSKOWITZ interrupted and assured ABE that I had been extremely nonchalant when the agents entered. I told BROTHMAN that I believed that the whole affair had gone very well. (u)

"ABE's opening remark to me after getting into the restaurant was 'HARRY, you don't blame me for having brought your name into this, do you? I thought since they would eventually uncover you because of our long close association, that it would be better for me to bring you in myself and at the very beginning.' The long close association to which BROTHMAN had referred specifically meant the manner in which I had been working for ABE at A. BROTHMAN and Associates since May of 1946. There was not very much conversation during our meal in the Chinese restaurant, and we returned to the laboratory about 12:30. I still had a considerable amount of work to do that evening. When MOSKOWITZ went out on an errand, possibly to obtain some coffee, I related to BROTHMAN in detail the story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRYEN. I recall that BROTHMAN said, 'Look, HARRY, I got to know all about you. What can they find out that I don't know?' I then told BROTHMAN that in reality I had never been married, and further, that my brother was still alive and had not been killed in the Pacific, and that I lived with my family in Philadelphia. I had previously told BROTHMAN that I was married and that my brother had been killed in the Pacific. I recall that BROTHMAN made many recriminations for my having told these falsehoods, but he said that he did not think these points would be serious. The greater portion of the conversation at the above time consisted of my telling BROTHMAN the same story I had told the agents about my fictitious meeting with JACOB GOLLISS. We did not have any time to go over BROTHMAN's story to the agents about the manner in which BROTHMAN met me. At this time ABE and I realized that there was a discrepancy in the stories we had related to the FBI Agents. I had told them that I had originally met BROTHMAN in 1941, but ABE had told the Agents that he had met me in 1940. He decided to belittle the importance of this discrepancy, and at that time ABE told me that I could always use the excuse that my memory was faulty. BROTHMAN expressed (u)

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"concern to me that I might have had other dealings in my association with the Soviets with which he was not familiar. (u)

"I would like to explain here that my actual contacting BROTHMAN from September 1941 to sometime in 1944 was for the purpose of securing from him technical information in which the Soviet Union might be interested. The true part of my story to the FBI Agents, that is, my obtaining blueprints from ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was actually in connection with my activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. (u)

"Continuing, BROTHMAN seemed worried that he would become involved with the FBI because of his known association with me, and for that reason wanted to know what other activity I'd engaged in other than with him. I told ABE at this time that no knew of any of my other activities, and suggested to ABE that he should not mention any other activities of mine in front of anyone, particularly MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ. (u)

"From the first time that I met BROTHMAN, up until the time I went to work for him in May of 1946, he did not know my true name, as I had originally introduced myself to him under the name of FRANK KESSLER. He also knew that I used the name of HARRY GOLD, but did not know whether either one of these names was my true name. (u)

"Continuing with the conversation at the laboratory, I told ABE that I was a little concerned about the explanation for my using the name of FRANK KESSLER in my dealings with ABE. I suggested to ABE that the FBI was certain to get in touch with ARTIE WEBER, and that ARTIE WEBER only knew me as FRANK KESSLER. At this time I suggested to ABE that it was possible that I could use the idea of my fear of Dr. GUSTAV T. REICH, my superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, as the reason I was dealing with BROTHMAN under an assumed name. The fear would be based on the fact that I, as a chemist of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, would have been criticized for doing independent work on chemical processes outside of my work at Pennsylvania Sugar. BROTHMAN thought that such an explanation would be a very shrewd stroke indeed. At this time BROTHMAN suggested that as an additional explanation for our association, that we make up a story that we were collaborating in writing a book on chemical processes, with ABE writing the book and my doing the chemical background. I was (u)

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"dubious about this story and believe that I only used it upon one occasion and that was when I was questioned by Agents T. S. MILLER and R. E. BRENNAN between May 15 and May 21, 1950. (u)

"During this conversation with BROTHMAN he mentioned several names to me, one of which I recall was HARRY SILVERMASTER, and asked me if I had ever used any of these names, adding that the FBI Agents, SHANNON and O'BRIEN had mentioned these names to BROTHMAN. I told ABE that I had never used any of these names, which was true. (u)

"Either that night, or possibly the following night at about 3:00 o'clock in the morning, as BROTHMAN was dropping me off at the Pennsylvania Station on 7th Avenue, in front of the main entrance, he said very bitterly, 'What sort of a damned fool is it who takes a person so closely tied in with all this affair and obtains for that person a job in Philadelphia?' The person to whom BROTHMAN was referring was THOMAS L. BLACK, a friend of mine since February of 1933, and BROTHMAN was specifically referring to the fact that I had been instrumental in obtaining employment for BLACK on a consulting basis with the CHARLES W. BERG Laboratories in Philadelphia. This event had occurred sometime in late 1945. He was also very bitter about the fact that on five or six occasions I had brought BLACK out to the BROTHMAN Laboratories in Elmhurst, at BROTHMAN's request, to aid in work which we were then pursuing for A. BROTHMAN and Associates. This statement of BROTHMAN's infuriated me, especially since BLACK had been brought up to help at the BROTHMAN Laboratories at BROTHMAN's specific request, and had come from Philadelphia to New York at his own expense and had never been reimbursed for these expenses, nor paid for the work he had done in ABE's Laboratory. I do not recall whether the name 'BLACK' was actually mentioned in this conversation between ABE and myself or whether the mention was confined to the name 'TOM', but there was no doubt that ABE and I both were talking about THOMAS L. BLACK. (u)

"ABE also asked me at this time if THOMAS BLACK had ever used the name of HARRY SILVERMASTER, or the other several names he previously asked me if I had used, and which had been mentioned to him by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. From BROTHMAN's conversation he (u)

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"gave me the definite impression that he was of the opinion that BLACK was the so-called master mind of the group who were obtaining technical information for the Soviets, such as the information ABE had been furnishing me from 1941 until 1944. I recall that the argument over BLACK between ABE and myself almost culminated in a fist fight which was prevented by the intervention of MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, who was in the car with us. (u)

"I went to Philadelphia that weekend and returned to New York Sunday night, and then drove with the BROTHMANs to Peekskill, New York, where we spent the night in ABE's summer home near there. (u)

"While at this summer home ABE told me that he had been in touch with GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, but stated that he had given NEEDLEMAN very little facts concerning the association of BROTHMAN and myself. ABE told me that NEEDLEMAN suggested to him that should BROTHMAN be recontacted by FBI Agents, he should tell them that he was too busy to see them. However, after talking it over, ABE and I agreed that it would be best to give the appearance of trying to cooperate with the FBI. (u)

"Also at Peekskill, I told ABE that while I was home over the Memorial Day weekend, two FBI Agents had made a search of my home, but more in the nature of an inquiry than a complete scrutiny, and had seemed particularly concerned about the blueprints of the Hendrick Company, which I had mentioned to Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. I told ABE that once I had assured these Agents there were none around, they had accepted my word. BROTHMAN seemed especially critical of the fact that I had gone home over Memorial Day, and seemed particularly concerned with the fact that my purpose in doing so was to destroy incriminating evidence which I may have had in my home, and which particularly related to my activities for the Soviet Union outside of those concerned with BROTHMAN. (u)

"I would like to add that the week following Memorial Day, I was again visited by Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN at the BROTHMAN Laboratories. On this occasion they asked further questions relating to my story concerning CARTER HOODLESS and (u)

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"GOLLIS, and also they returned to me my Coast Guard Pass which had on it my photograph taken in 1942. (u)

"About three or four weeks after ABE had been questioned by FBI Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN, he received a summons, directing him to testify before a Grand Jury in New York City. When I first saw BROTHMAN after he got this summons, and which meeting was in the office of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, he used a very accusing tone toward me in informing me of the fact that he had received the summons. He let everyone in the office infer that he was being made the 'goat' for my activities. At this time ABE wanted to know whether I had told him everything. By this I took it to mean whether I had told ABE all of my background or any activities which the investigating agents might uncover at a later date. I told ABE that I had. (u)

"Shortly after ABE had received this summons, but before he testified before the Grand Jury, he went to see an attorney in New York City whose name I cannot recall, except I think his first name is TOM, and his last name is an Irish one. I do recall that a Mr. FOWLER HAMILTON was a member of this firm. (u)

"When ABE came back to the office after talking with this attorney, he told me that he had told this lawyer the same story which he had given to the FBI Agents when he was first questioned by them. Following this, but before ABE testified, he asked me several times if I had told him everything, and especially would he 'get caught short while testifying?' (u)

"Upon receipt of the summons ABE'S first reaction had been that he would tell the Grand Jury the true story of his work for the Soviet Union, and would take this stand, saying 'What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on the Buna-S synthetic rubber, and a good deal of it was design work which they could themselves have done.' I do not recall the exact circumstances, but I do know that MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN and later I, succeeded in dissuading BROTHMAN from such a foolhardy procedure, telling him that such an admission was exactly what the Federal authorities were looking for. (u)

"I recall that I was with ABE during the evening of the day he testified before the Grand Jury at either the office of A. BROTHMAN and Associates, or in a restaurant nearby called ANTON TOKARSKI'S. ABE told me that the Grand Jury had dug up a very complete story of his youth, and that the attorney had hammered these facts at the Jury to show that ABE was an exceedingly brilliant person and as such, was a person of very erratic and radical tendencies who was just the type who would become engaged in espionage activities. I recall ABE telling me that these attorneys were T. VINCENT QUINN and THOMAS DONEGAN; ABE said that DONEGAN in particular had done most of the 'hatchet work.' BROTHMAN seemed well pleased at his behavior before the Grand Jury and said that he had, 'neither cringed, flinched, or begged.' ABE told me that in his opinion the Grand Jury had been 'stuffed to the gills with stories of spying.' I then asked ABE if my name had been mentioned before the Grand Jury, and ABE assured me that it had not been mentioned. ABE told me that he understood, either from the attorneys or from someone else, that ABE had only come into the Grand Jury inquiry at the tail end of the proceeding and that he, BROTHMAN, was among the last witnesses to be called. (u)

"About three or four weeks after this I had returned from the library in New York City, and had arrived at BROTHMAN'S office at about 10:00 or 11:00 P.M. He gave me a summons which had been mailed to me at the laboratory, and which someone in the laboratory had brought over to ABE'S office. This summons directed me to appear before the Grand Jury to testify on the 31st of July, 1947. At this time BROTHMAN said, 'HARRY, don't be scared or frightened, but you are going to be called before the Grand Jury—you don't have anything to worry about—we'll go over the story together, and as long as you tell the same story that I did, everything will be O.K.' ABE then handed me the summons. (u)

"I then went to the Elmhurst Laboratory of A. BROTHMAN and Associates and worked until 5:00 or 6:00 AM the following morning. I had originally wanted to go visit my family in Philadelphia immediately after seeing the summons, but ABE told me that he had made an appointment for me to visit the same attorney he had seen, and whom I have previously described above, the following morning. I did not see this attorney the following morning, but did see him the following evening, and told him the same story that I had told Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN. (u)

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"Later that evening after seeing the attorney, and at about 11:00 or 12:00 P.M., in BROTHMAN'S office, I saw ABE. I told ABE that I wanted to talk with him about his testimony, but ABE instead talked with a number of the employees of A. BROTHMAN and Associates who were in the office at that time, and then suggested to me that I go with him to drive MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ home. We got in the car and started out, during which time I kept reminding ABE that we had something very important to talk about, but ABE kept brushing it off and went into a great dissertation on political theory and the declining state of capitalism. After making several stops, such as to eat watermelon and other time-killing incidents, we finally arrived at ABE'S garage in Sunnyside at about 4:00 AM on the day I was to appear before the Grand Jury. After wasting some more time talking with the garage attendant, we began walking around in the neighborhood of ABE'S home in Sunnyside, Queens, New York, and conversed. I kept reminding him about the fact that I was to testify that day before the Grand Jury, but ABE did not seem too concerned about this. ABE told me if I were to be confronted with some conflicting statement or date in my testimony, I was to use the excuse that it had all happened some years ago and I had a faulty memory. During this walk I again repeated to ABE the story which I had given the Agents about the manner in which I originally met ABE, which was the story I planned to tell the Grand Jury that day. ABE told me not to act frightened before the Grand Jury, but to be dignified and calm. He told me not to appear to be begging for clemency or mercy or for understanding on their part, and even, if necessary, to a certain extent to be defiant. In general, the tenor of this advice was that I was to tell the false story of how I had met GOLLIS through CARTER HOODLESS and then through GOLLIS had met ABE. This ABE was very insistent upon. (u)

"I then told ABE that on occasions in the past I had taken trips by railroad and plane, and possibly the FBI could locate records of these trips. Although I did not come out and say that these trips were in connection with my Soviet espionage activity, it was certainly understood by both of us that these trips were connected with such. ABE assured me that it would be very unlikely that any record of such trips could be found in view of the large number of people who were traveling by both plane and railroad at that time. (u)

"At this time ABE'S wife, NAOMI, was spending the summer at ABE'S summer home in Peekskill, New York, and at ABE'S request I was living with him in his apartment in Sunnyside at 42-08 42nd Street, Queens. (u)

"We finally got to bed and after two hours of sleep I got up and dressed, and was ready to leave ABE'S apartment to go to testify before the Grand Jury. ABE was still in bed. ABE wished me good luck and again said, 'Look, HARRY, you don't hold it against me for having brought your name into this, do you?' (u)

"One other event that occurred during our walk along Skillman Avenue early on the morning of July 31. ABE at that time told me that the Agents of the FBI had been to question JULES KORCHIEN, and had elicited from him the information that prior to May of 1946, KORCHIEN had met me and I had been introduced to JULES by ABE as FRANK KESSLER, and KORCHIEN had identified me to these Agents as FRANK KESSLER. I remonstrated to ABE and demanded to know why he had not seen JULES immediately after ABE'S first questioning by the FBI, so that JULES would not use the name FRANK KESSLER as a name by which he knew me. ABE said he had been so busy at that time, particularly with the various affairs at A. BROTHMAN and Associates, that the matter had just 'slipped his mind.' We did not discuss this matter any further, except that I said that it was unfortunate that it had happened, but we agreed that I would tell the story, were I questioned, that I had used the name FRANK KESSLER because of fear that Dr. REICH would become aware of my doing outside work with BROTHMAN while I was still employed for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. We mutually agreed that this story was a good one. (u)

"After I testified before the Grand Jury, I again went to see the lawyer, TOM, and gave him an outline of what I had testified to. I then went to ABE'S office and he and I had lunch together at TOKARSKI'S Restaurant. There I gave in outline form, orally, the testimony which I had given before the Grand Jury, and further, that I thought that I had succeeded in putting across the the Grand Jury the fact that I was a blunderer, and in a very weak fashion, that I may or may not have been implicated in what the Grand Jury was probing into, that is, Soviet espionage. (u)

"I would like to state here that about the time Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN first questioned ABE and myself, I had received no pay for my work at A. BROTHMAN and Associates for about a couple of months. There had been some discussion about my leaving ABE'S employment, but after Agents SHANNON and O'BRIEN questioned us, ABE told me that I had better stay around, because in the event either of us were questioned further by Agents, we would be together so we could check up with each other on our stories to the Agents. This admonition was repeated on several occasions by ABE up until June of 1948, when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates. On the occasion when I finally left A. BROTHMAN and Associates, in June of 1948, ABE told me that he wanted to go over my story one more time, but I told him there was no point in it because I was well acquainted with the story. One of ABE'S final remarks was, 'Remember when the Rover Boys come around, you'll want to tell the same story you did before.' ABE might possibly have added as a 1st remark, 'Don't pull a LOUIE BUDENZ.' (u)

"I recall that the above remarks were made by ABE to me in such a way that they appeared to imply a threat. These remarks were made late on Saturday morning or very early on a Saturday afternoon in the first week in June 1948, and were made in the BROTHMAN offices, while BROTHMAN was sitting at this desk and I was sitting in a chair near him. (u)

"I would like to add one more point. After ABE had shown me the summons requesting me to appear before the Grand Jury on the 31st of July 1948, he gave me a typewritten copy of his testimony as he had detailed it to his lawyer. I never had much chance to more than glance at this, and in addition, ABE assured me that it was not complete, as he had left out many things purposely, believing that it would be best for the lawyer not to know about these details. (u)

"Although prior to May of 1946, ABE had known me under the name of FRANK KESSLER, I had given him the name of HARRY GOLD, 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a person to whom ABE could direct a letter or communicate with me. (u)

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"Agents BRENNAN and MILLER have exhibited a letter dated in August of 1945, directed to me at the above address and signed by ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. This letter requested that I do some work on the synthesis of methyl methacrylate monomer, which process ABE was working on at that time. (u)

"ABE never did actually know my true name to be HARRY GOLD until I explained the matter to him when I went to work for him in May of 1946. I would like to add that in reference to the statement on Page 20 relative to ABE'S admonition that I remain with him in case we were re-questioned by the F.B.I., that my real reason for staying with A. BROTHMAN and Associates was not this fear of further questioning, but out of loyalty to a foundering firm. (u)

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and 21 typewritten pages and have signed each page because all of the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. (u)

(Signed) "HARRY GOLD

July 11, 1950

Phila., Penna. (u)

"Witnessed:

T. SCOTT MILLER, JR.

Special Agent, FBI Justice

7-11-50, Phila., Pa. (u)

RICHARD E. BRENNAN

Special Agent, FBI

July 11, 1950, Philadelphia, Pa." (u)

On July 13, 1950 HARRY GOLD furnished the following supplemental signed statement relative to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City in 1947: (u)

July 13, 1950
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I, HARRY GOLD, give the following voluntary statement to T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr., and RICHARD E. BRENNAN, both of whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me, and I have been advised that any statement I make may be used against me in a court of law. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel. (u)

"I would like to relate some events which transpired in relation to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN testifying before a Federal Grand Jury, in New York City, in late June or early July of 1947. (u)

"About a month after Memorial Day of 1947 and on, I believe, a Monday, I had spent the day at one of the technical libraries in New York City. I returned to the BROTHMAN offices in the Chatham-Phenix Bldg. in Long Island City at about 8:00 p.m. Present were, ABE BROTHMAN, OSCAR VAGO, SOL FANSHEL and BOB PERSON. (u)

"ABE appeared to be very agitated and cut me short when I began to tell him of the work I had done at the library. ABE told me that he had received a summons to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in down-town New York. He immediately wanted to know if I had received a summons. I told ABE that I didn't know, but told ABE if I had received one, it would probably be at the PEREIRA'S, the home at which I had until recently roomed in Jackson Heights. As it was late in the evening, we decided that I should not go to PEREIRA'S that night, but wait until the following morning. (u)

"Both BROTHMAN and I understood that ABE was being subpoenaed to testify about the matter which had been discussed by ABE and FBI Agents three or four weeks previously. (u)

"ABE at this time was very angry and said that the whole affair was ridiculous, and that a great farce was being perpetrated. He said that he would be no party to any such goings on. He said that instead of taking the stand and trying to lie and squirm his way out of the accusations, he would make a clean breast of the whole matter. ABE said that he would (u)

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"state the whole story about GOLLUSH, HELEN and myself. He also said, 'What the devil, the information was never utilized by the Soviet Union, since they later purchased plants covering the information on Buna--S, synthetic rubber, and Houdry cracking process, and a good deal of it was design work which they themselves could have done.' There was also a statement by ABE to the effect that in any case, the information submitted had all been of ABE'S own design. (u)

"I replied that such a course would be extremely foolhardy, and that ABE should certainly think a great deal more before deciding on such a stand. I did not press this point because of ABE'S extreme agitation, and also because ABE told me that he was not to testify until Thursday of that week. I then left for the BROTHMAN laboratory in Elmhurst. (u)

"Early the next or Tuesday morning, I went out to Jackson Heights, and found out from Mr. PEREIRA that I had not received a summons. Later that morning, on my way to one of the libraries in New York City, I stopped at ABE'S home in Sunnyside, and told him that I had received no summons. I recall that ABE'S reaction was that this was a good omen. (u)

"I spent the day and the evening at the library. On the way out to the laboratory that evening, I stopped by at the office, at about 10:00 p.m. Here I met a very hostile and accusing atmosphere on the part of the entire BROTHMAN staff. These people were: VAGO, FANSHEL and GERSON, and, I believe, MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ. I got the very definite impression from the manner in which I was being glared at, that ABE had convinced everyone that in some manner, I had told such a story to the investigating agents as to completely exonerate myself, and to fix the entire blame on ABE. Further, shortly before I left the office for the lab, BROTHMAN called FANSHEL over to him and they held a whispered conversation, during which time FANSHEL occasionally glanced at me. FANSHEL and BROTHMAN then went downstairs. (u)

"The next evening, probably Wednesday, BROTHMAN, MOSKOWITZ and I had dinner at Topsy's Restaurant on Queens Blvd. At Topsy's, ABE told me about his conversation with the lawyer, TOM, whose last name I cannot recall right now. (u)

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"At one point during dinner, ABE left MOSKOWITZ and me and went to the men's room. While he was gone, MOSKOWITZ told me, with very evident relief, that during the day, she and GIBBY NEEDLEMAN had finally succeeded in convincing ABE of the foolhardiness of his contemplated course of testifying, to the effect that he gave information to the Soviet Union. (u)

"MOSKOWITZ told me that it had taken a good deal of persuasion on the part of herself and NEEDLEMAN, and finally NEEDLEMAN, thru pure logic, had succeeded in convincing ABE, that to reveal the fact that he knowingly gave information to the Soviet Union, would be exactly what the Federal authorities wanted. MOSKOWITZ told me that NEEDLEMAN had emphasized to ABE that the newspapers and the U. S. Attorney would both succeed in hammering home the fact that information had passed from ABE to the Soviet Union and that ABE'S side of the story would never be brought out, because he would never be given the opportunity to do so. (u)

"Before we went to Topsy's, ABE told me that he had that day received a notice to the effect that he was to testify Friday instead of Thursday. (u)

"On Thursday night, or the night before ABE testified, I again questioned him as to whether he had given up his foolish idea of telling the truth to the Grand Jury, and he assured me that he had. (u)

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and five other handwritten pages, and am signing each page as all the information contained therein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. (u)

(Signed) HARRY GOLD
July 13, 1950
Phila., Penna. (u)

"Witnessed:
T. SCOTT MILLER, Jr.
F.B.I. Justice
Phila., Pa. 7-13-50 (u)

RICHARD E. BRENNAN
Special Agent, FBI, Philadelphia, Pa. July 13, 1950." (u)

NY 100-95068

corrected page per ser. 234. In correct page is attached.
copy
1/23/40
HARRY GOLD can also introduce into evidence a card on which he has written the license number 2N-9088 together with instructions that he was to meet ABE on the north side of 27th Street between 6th and 7th Avenues, nearer 7th Avenue. On this card BROTHMAN'S car is described as a dark gray Pontiac Sedan. There is also a notation on the card in GOLD'S handwriting that GOLD is to bring regards from HELEN and ask BROTHMAN about his wife, NAOMI, and his baby girl. (u)

WILLIAM P. O'BRIEN
Commissioner
New York City Police Department
240 Centre Street
New York City, New York (u)

Will produce records in answer to subpoena duces tecum which reflect the following information: (u)

On August 11, 1941, at 10:50 a.m. ABE BROTHMAN, 4309 40th Street, Brooklyn, was given Summons #168284, Serial #5444, on motor vehicle license #2N-9088 in violation of vehicle regulations, (parking in restricted area), which occurred at 43 Cortlandt Street; the summons was issued by Patrolman JOHN P. MURPHY, Shield #6982, Traffic A. BROTHMAN was fined \$2.00 on August 13, 1941, by Magistrate RICHARD MC KINLEY, Traffic Court. (u)

On August 15, 1941, Summons #E-182487, Serial #5597, was issued to ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, 4309 40th Street, Long Island City, License #2N-9088, for violation of vehicle regulations (parking overtime), which occurred at 46 Cortlandt Street. The summons was issued by Patrolman JOHN P. MURPHY, Shield #9682, Traffic A. BROTHMAN was fined \$2.00 on August 18, 1941, by Magistrate WILLIAM E. RINGLE in Traffic Court. (u)

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
c/o MARION TURRILL
82 MacDougal Street
New York, New York (u)

Can testify that in 1941, upon instructions from her superior, JACOB GOLOS, she obtained from BROTHMAN his license number which she gave to GOLOS. She can testify that she told BROTHMAN to park his car at a certain place at a pre-arranged time, and that he would be met there by his new contact. Miss BENTLEY does not remember the exact date and place of this meeting, but recalls that it was to take place on 8th or 9th Avenue in the garment district of New York City. Miss BENTLEY will also testify that after giving BROTHMAN these instructions, she never saw him again. She will further testify that GOLOS did not know who was to be sent to contact BROTHMAN and never mentioned whether the meeting took place as arranged. (u)

- P E N D I N G -

NY 100-95068

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A copy of this report is being sent to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington Field Offices in accordance with prior Bureau instructions. (u)

A copy of this report is being sent to Cleveland and Albany Offices inasmuch as it might assist in current investigation in progress in those offices. (u)

A copy of this report is being sent to the Philadelphia Office since HARRY GOLD is the chief witness in this case, and since he was a resident of Philadelphia and is currently incarcerated in that city. (u)

REFERENCES:

Bureau teletype, 8/2/50
Bureau letter, 8/21/50. (u)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

Date: August 29, 1950

SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

(Source File 100-36541)

32
a 7 1/2
end

Enclosed are five copies of a corrected version of a report of SA JOHN E. COLLINS, dated 8/15/50, at New York, in this matter. The report is being sent to the offices designated below. Enclosed is also a copy of a letterhead memorandum previously submitted dated 8/15/50. These copies are to be destroyed.

It is well realized that corroborative testimony of BROTHMAN will not be sufficient unless at least certain phases of his testimony are corroborated through other witnesses. In this connection a considerable effort has been made to establish that in 1941 BROTHMAN actually owned a touring automobile and that it had license NEWYORK for that year. In this investigation has not developed positively inasmuch as all 1941 registration papers have been destroyed by the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau.

Other investigation has determined that Jerome WEINER, was, which company apparently sold the car to BROTHMAN, is now out of business and its owner dead. Efforts are continuing, however, to interview the former owner but he is currently away.

Further interviews with OSCAR WASS and SAM WASSER, conducted in accordance with Bureau letter 1/25/50, have not substantiated the allegations of SAMMY GALT regarding the events in BROTHMAN's office after the arrival of a Great Army airplane.

BROTHMAN has not been interviewed since these lines were typed in this copy in question.

HANDLED BY
SAC NEW YORK

RECORDED
INDEXED

55 SEP 22 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/87 BY 3042 WJ/clm

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available

Let. to Dir.
NY 100-95068

The detailed results of the investigation mentioned in these last two paragraphs are being set out in a report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS which is presently being typed. (u)

Of course, if subsequent investigation develops positive corroborative evidence of HARRY GOLD'S statements it will be submitted to the Bureau in a supplementary prosecutive summary report. (u)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP - 8 1950

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/87 BY 3042 WJ/DM

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 98 8 11-24P

DIRECTOR URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS.; ESP - R. WILLIAM L. MESSING, ATTORNEY FOR
BROTHMAN AND MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, ON SEPT. EIGHTH FILED NOTICE ON USA
IRVING H. SAYPOL THAT HE WILL MOVE SEPT. ELEVENTH NEXT FOR WRITTEN
BILL OF PARTICULARS REQUESTING ONE, SUBSTANCE OF GOLD-S TESTIMONY
BEFORE GRAND JURY WITH RESPECT TO HIS ASSOCIATION WITH DEFENDANTS
AND WHETHER GOVERNMENT CLAIMS THIS TESTIMONY WAS FALSE AND IN WHAT
RESPECTS, TWO, STATE BY WHAT MEANS BROTHMAN URGED GOLD TO GIVE FALSE
TESTIMONY BEFORE GRAND JURY, THREE, STATE EXACT DATE GOLD TESTIFIED
BEFORE GRAND JURY AND WHETHER GOVERNMENT CLAIMS DEFENDANTS COMMITTED
ANY ACTS IN FURTHERANCE OF CONSPIRACY AFTER DATE GOLD TESTIFIED AND
IF SO WHAT ACTS. MESSING HAS ADVISED AUSA, ROY M. COHN THAT HE WILL
ASK FOR TWO MONTHS DELAY IN TRIAL. COHN ADVISED HE WILL OPPOSE
MOTION FOR BILL OF PARTICULARS. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

RECORDED - 117 100-365040-227

SEP 11 1950

HOLD PLS

INDEXED - 1173

58 SEP 13 1950

EX-16

SCHEIDT

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. [unclear]

SAC, New York

September 8, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

In the Times Herald newspaper on September 3, 1950, it was noted that in the column entitled "Along Broadway" by Dorothy Kilgallen it was stated that William Kchall, who formerly worked as a chemist in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, was bringing suit against Brothman in the sum of \$5,000 for back wages. (u)

In view of this alleged lawsuit, your office is requested to thoroughly interview Kchall in the possibility that he may be cooperative in furnishing information concerning the activities of Gold and Brothman during the period of his employment with that firm. (u)

This matter should be given immediate attention. (u)

100-365040

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105

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Emerson

ALONG BROADWAY

Eleanor Powell Set to Shed Glenn Ford;
Jimmy Stewart Brushing Up His Uniform

By DOROTHY KILGALLEN
-NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

FANS and friends will be sorry to hear that dancing screen star Eleanor Powell and her actor husband, Glenn Ford, have decided to divorce. Eleanor will file soon in California... Red Skelton and his entire staff of business managers, lawyers, etc., are excitedly huddling with network executives over a New York television deal for the comedian. The fee involved is fabulous, even for a fabulous industry.

Unless the international situation improves rapidly, expect to see Jimmy Stewart in uniform again. He's in good physical condition, feels strongly about his obligations to his country, and won't let the movie bosses talk him out of rejoining the Army.

A group headed by Westchester theater owner Nathan V. Steinberg has offered Howard Hughes \$5,500,000 for his interest in the RKO theaters... Linda Darnell will sue Pev Marley for divorce after she finishes her current personal appearance tour. Her newest heart interest is Bud Rudolph, millionaire California socialite.

TONY Dexter, who plays the title role in the Valentino biography, will separate from his wife. It's part of the "glamor" publicity built up for him.

City Hall veterans confess they can't recall a time when there were so many knifings as there have been over the Democratic mayoralty nomination. They say you just have to turn slightly sideways to get a sliver in the back!

Broadway's newest romance is a plot like a fiction story. Crooner Alan Dale was a judge at the recent Miss New York city pageant, in which Jackie Loughery was a contestant. She finished third in the finals, but

Alan fell for her, hard, had her on his radio show, had her on his television show, and has her on his mind all the time!

JUDY GARLAND's friends are delighted by the happy new spirit she's been exhibiting. At recent parties, she has seemed like her old carefree self, joining in the fun and singing for the other guests for hours at a time... The Duchess of Windsor had to turn down that re-



JUDY GARLAND
... happy again.

numerative offer to become a radio fashion commentator. The British government indicated it wouldn't approve.

Exile Pinza's reputation for missing "South Pacific" performances inspired M.G.M. to budget a few lost shooting days in the schedule for "Mr. Imperium." But he's like a kid around the cameras—wouldn't stay home if he broke a leg.

Hand-holders at Armando's: Arline Judge's ex-husband, George Ross Jr., and Pory Judge, who used to be Elliot Roosevelt's big moment.

Communists collecting signatures for the Stockholm peace plan are going daffy. So many people rush to sign it—but what they write is "Drop Dead Joe Stalin," or similar sentiments,

which means a whole page of John Hancocks has to be destroyed every time.

MUSICAL circles are buzzing with the rumor that Marguerite Piazza and her maté, conductor Karl Kritz, have Reno in the bean-o. Academy Award winner Katina Paxinou is gravely ill in Athens... The Richard Greene-Yvonne DeCarlo twosome is a publicity device. They've co-starred in a flicker just released... Reason why you see so many police cars on E. 49th St.: a couple of New York's finest are sweet on Katharine Hepburn's maid... The Pentagon has been advised to expect a Russian drive to take over all of Berlin this fall.

Marlon Brando's romances are causing more talk in Hollywood than anything that's happened since Sonny Wise-carver. All over the town, smitten damsels are threatening to jump off tall buildings for love of him. (Good thing there aren't many tall buildings out there!)

Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moscovitz, indicted on conspiracy charges in the recent atomic spy ring roundup, will be in the news again via

a lawsuit for \$5,000 in back wages. The plaintiff is a chemist, William Rohall, who worked for their firm... Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has been making highly important—and very quiet—surveys for the Air Force, all over the world.

The Met Opera singers on the M-G-M lot for "The Great Caruso" picture are annoyed by the red carpet treatment Dorothy Kirsten gets. The air between La Kirsten and mezzo Blanche Thebom is especially icy.

FAKE EMERSON'S manager, Jeff Jones, is steering society singer Lila King around the East Side bistros... Both are trying to keep it secret, but intimates bet Audry Totter will be the next Mrs. Armand Deutsch, succeeding musical comedy soubrette Benay Venuta... Starlet Amanda Drake is in Gotham to star gaze with Ron Randall, the Australian glamor-boy.

Sonja Henie is toying with the notion of packaging a television ice show, starring herself... Musical warfare is waging at Radio City Music Hall where maestro Raymond Pais is doing considerable hiring and firing, and the old-time musicians criticize everything about

- Times-Herald 8
- Wash. Post
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N.Y. Mirror
- N. Y. Compass

File

100-36540-228

ENCLOSURE

7/1/50 NY 9-8-50 EP

Date: SEP 3 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 11 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 26 11 5-41P
DIRECTOR URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. REMYTEL SEPT. EIGHT LAST. ARGUMENT
ON MOTION FOR BILL OF PARTICULARS ADJOURNED BY DISTRICT JUDGE EDWARD
WEINFELD UNTIL SEPT. EIGHTEEN NEXT SINCE USA IRVING H. SAYPOL COULD
NOT BE PRESENT. DATE FOR TRIAL WILL ALSO BE SET AT THAT TIME.

HOLD PLS

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Encl 2-1

SCHEIDT

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/87 BY 242 NTP/lan

RECORDED - 58 1100-365040-229

EX-89

SEP 14 1950

51 SEP 18 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SEPTEMBER 8, 1950

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

my
538
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP. DASH R. REURLET SEPTEMBER FIVE LAST. REVIEW OF
REP OF SA JOHN M. COLLINS DATED SEPTEMBER ONE LAST AT NY REFLECTS STATEMENT
IN SYNOPSIS AS TO BROTHMAN BEING POLITICALLY QUOTE LEFT OF CENTER UNQUOTE
WHEREAS THE BASIS OF THIS STATEMENT IS SET FORTH IN ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION OF
DETAILS. IMMEDIATELY REVISE SYNOPSIS PAGE AND FURNISH SAME TO BUREAU AND
OTHER OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES. AFTER THIS REVISION COPY THEREOF MAY BE
FURNISHED TO USA, NYC.

HOOVER

WFS:jam

100-365040

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042 Pst/cn

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Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
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Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 3 1950

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EX-105

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Per

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cu

SAC, New York

September 8, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

B-1B
Inference is made to the report of Special Agent John M. Collins dated September 1, 1950, at New York. It is noted that on page 36 of this report your office is conducting an investigation in an effort to determine the identity of Shura Swan. Further, it is indicated that Swan may be identical with Alexander Svenchansky. (u)

In this connection, your attention is directed to page 36 of the report of Special Agent John R. Murphy dated May 10, 1950, at New York in the Poccage wherein it is specifically stated that a check of the New York indices reflected that Shura Swan was identical with Alexander Svenchansky. (u)

(65-58804-1146, page 56)
It is requested that you immediately advise the Bureau as to the basis of your previous positive identification of Swan as Svenchansky. This information is desired to enable the Bureau to consider the advisability of conducting an investigation as to the present activities of Svenchansky. It is noted in this respect that Harry Gold advised that it was his opinion that Swan may have introduced Brothman into espionage activities. (u)

In the event the identification of Svenchansky is positive, the Bureau will advise your office what action should be taken after an appropriate clearance is received from the State Department by reason of Svenchansky's present position with the United Nations organization. (u)

100-365040

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DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042/007

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SEP 14 1950

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 15
52 SEP 20 1950
COMM. 15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau file 100-365040)

DATE: September 20, 1950

Enclosed herewith are five copies of amended first page of report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS, 9/1/50, New York. (u)

Amended copies of this page are also being sent to the Los Angeles, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington Field Offices. (u)

Encs. 5

cc Los Angeles (Encs. 2)(65-5033)
Philadelphia (Encs. 2)(65-4318)
San Francisco (Enc. 1)
Washington Field (Enc. 1)

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DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042 PWT/clm

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EX-105

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[Signature]

12-
[Signature]
G. L. R. J.

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 16 18 523 P
DIRECTOR URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS, ESP - R. GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE BOTH READY
TO ARGUE MOTION ON BILL OF PARTICULARS. DUE TO CROWDED CONDITION OF
COURT CALENDER MOTION COULD NOT BE HEARD SEPT. EIGHTEEN. TIME FOR
ARGUMENT NOW SET FOR TEN AM, SEPT. TWENTYTWO NEXT. TRIAL DATE WILL
ALSO BE SET AT THAT TIME. RECORDED - 117

SEP 23 1950

SCHEIDT
EX-105

100-365040-233
SEP 21 1950

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DATE 4/31/87 BY 9042 RBT/klm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 11, 1950

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, Was
 ESPIONAGE - R

Re mytel 9/5/50. (u)

Enclosed are 5 copies of corrected page 68 for report of SA John M. Collins,
 8/15/50, in above case. (u)

One copy of this corrected page is being sent to the other offices
 receiving a copy of this letter. This corrected page has already been inserted
 in the New York copies of this report. (u)

Enc-5

- cc - Albany (Enc-1)
- Cleveland (Enc-1)
- Los Angeles (Enc-1)
- Philadelphia (Enc-1)
- San Francisco (Enc-1)
- Washington Field (Enc-1)

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 100-95068

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 DATE 4/13/87 BY 34240/plm

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 THE conclusion

SAC, New York

October 4, 1950

Director, FBI

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/3/87 BY 3042
PWT/

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Gilmer D. Robinson dated September 18, 1950, at Los Angeles, California. (u)

You will note that Hyman Jackman, Patent Attorney, Los Angeles, California, advised that as a result of his negotiations with Abraham Brothman he believed that one Arthur Markman of the Amalgamated Bank, Union Square, New York, was the financial adviser of Brothman. A review of the Bureau file on Arthur Markman indicates that Markman, who was formerly Vice President of the Amalgamated Bank, New York City, left New York City on the SS David Brewer on December 1, 1942. No information is available as to whether he has returned to this country and is presently residing in New York City. (u)

In view of the fact that the information in instant case reflects that Markman was apparently a partner of Brothman in the Republic Chemical Machinery Company, New York City, was a good friend of Brothman's and employed Brothman's wife, Naomi, as a secretary for a period of time, it is requested that your office make an immediate effort to determine whether Markman has returned to New York City. In the event he is located in New York, it is requested that an immediate effort be made to thoroughly interview him concerning his knowledge of the espionage activities of Brothman and Gold. In this respect, your attention is invited to the report of Special Agent O. Russell Jones dated March 2, 1943, at New York in the case entitled "Samuel J. Rodman, Internal Security - R; Custodial Detention." In this case Mr. William Fitzpatrick, Assistant Cashier at the 43rd and Madison Branch of the Chase National Bank, New York, New York, has indicated that in the early 1940s Rodman, while representing the "News Chronicle," a London newspaper, met Markman one of the Amalgamated Bank officials in Moscow, Russia. (u)

This matter should receive your immediate attention. (u)

MAILED 14

OCT 4 1950

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Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Nease _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Arthur Markman was born in Orinburg, Russia, on February 26, 1905. He came to the United States on September 13, 1922, and was naturalized as a United States citizen in New York City on June 8, 1928. Prior to December, 1942, he was Vice President of the Amalgamated Bank in New York City. The last information available in the files of the Bureau on Markman indicates that he was expelled from New York City on December 1, 1942, as a clerk-typist on the SS David Brewer. The file indicates that he was friendly with Russia and a known contact of various Communists. (100-382022)

EFE:jam

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CITY

FILE NO. 65-5033

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 9/18/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/13/50	REPORT MADE BY GILMER G. ROBINSON DPZ
TITLE ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was..			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE-R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

HYMAN JACKMAN, Patent Attorney, Los Angeles, advised ABRAHAM BROTHMAN approached him in New York in 1938 for professional services regarding patent matters. JACKMAN introduced BROTHMAN to D. A. CHEYETTE of the NORDBERG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the belief that BROTHMAN's ideas would be mutually beneficial. JACKMAN furnished information relating to BROTHMAN's processes for making synthetic rubber. JACKMAN advised that BROTHMAN did not reach an agreement with NORDBERG MANUFACTURING COMPANY due largely to the objection of BROTHMAN's financial adviser who is believed identical with ARTHUR MARKMAN (phonetic) of the AMALGAMATED BANK, Union Square, New York. JACKMAN has no knowledge of BROTHMAN's espionage activity or information regarding BROTHMAN's associations. (u)

RUC

DETAILS:

On September 13, 1950, Mr. HYMAN JACKMAN, Patent Attorney, Room 707 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, was interviewed at his office, and he related the following information regarding his association with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. (u)

Mr. JACKMAN stated that he first met ABRAHAM BROTHMAN about ten or twelve years ago when he, JACKMAN, was a Patent Attorney with offices located at 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City. After consulting records in his office, JACKMAN said the approximate date would have been prior to February, 1938. (u)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R.D. Ford</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (100-365040) 3-New York (100-95068) 1-San Francisco (Info.) 1-Washington Field (Info.) 2-Los Angeles		EX - 83 RECORDED - 123 INDEXED - 123
		SEP 22 1950 1 24 STAT. SECT.

COPY IN FILE

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1 cc Enrich

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Mr. JACKMAN said he did not recall what prompted BROTHMAN to come to his office; that he did not know him prior to this time. JACKMAN stated that he could not recall whether or not anyone recommended BROTHMAN to him for his professional services. (u)

On the occasion referred to above, JACKMAN advised that BROTHMAN brought with him a drawing of a mixing device on which BROTHMAN had filed application for a patent. JACKMAN stated that he reviewed this application and found several discrepancies in it, and as a result, filed a substitute application on this mixer, on February 12, 1938, which is registered with the United States Patent Office under the number 2212260. (u)

JACKMAN stated that following this, BROTHMAN again contacted him for professional services and that he filed another application with the United States Patent Office on another type of mixer and that this was filed on June 2, 1939, and registered with the U. S. Patent Office under the number 2212261. (u)

JACKMAN stated that in talking with BROTHMAN at this time he learned that the latter had recently been in the employ of the BLAW KNOX MACHINE COMPANY of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. JACKMAN stated he learned that BROTHMAN was very unhappy because of the way he had been treated while working with this company and that BROTHMAN told him that he had been "kicked around." BROTHMAN also told JACKMAN that this company had tried to rehire him at a later date. (u)

JACKMAN explained that he did not know BROTHMAN's employment during the period 1938-1939; that he had a feeling BROTHMAN was unemployed and that his interests were largely in connection with the promotion of the aforementioned patents. JACKMAN stated that he was not sure of this. JACKMAN advised that BROTHMAN visited his office from time to time regarding the patents mentioned herein and that he recalled on one occasion BROTHMAN brought along with him an individual believed to be the "financial adviser" of BROTHMAN. JACKMAN stated that this man usually accompanied BROTHMAN during the time he visited his office and that he had the definite opinion that he was connected with the AMALGAMATED BANK, Union Square, New York City. (u)

JACKMAN at this point in the interview stated that he definitely could not recall this individual's name but said he was about forty years of age (in 1939-1940) about 5' 6" tall and was a very neat dresser. He stated that on the occasion of these visits he would not say a great deal but JACKMAN remembered one word which this individual seemed to use very often which was "unilateral." (u)

ADMINISTRATIVE

JACKMAN said that he later moved his office from 535 Fifth Avenue, and took an office at 11 West 14th Street in New York City. JACKMAN stated this office was occupied by PERCY FREEMAN, a Mr. BURCKITT and himself, and that they were all patent attorneys (u)

JACKMAN explained that in about 1941 BROTHMAN approached him in connection with a patent application concerning a new method for making synthetic rubber. He said that this was a matter which he did not feel exactly qualified to handle due to the technical chemical problems involved but that he undertook the job nevertheless. He said the job was completed in about four to six weeks, during which time he worked only part time on the matter. (u)

JACKMAN advised that prior to the above period, he had written D. A. CHEYETTE about BROTHMAN telling CHEYETTE that he was a very fine engineer and suggested that some of his ideas might be of interest to the NORDBERG MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Milwaukee, Wisconsin of which CHEYETTE was the Vice-President. JACKMAN explained that CHEYETTE was a "school chum" of his and that he and CHEYETTE had attended the Hebrew Technical Institute at New York together and that he felt it might be worthwhile for CHEYETTE to make the acquaintance of BROTHMAN as he considered BROTHMAN a brilliant young chemist. (u)

It was the opinion of JACKMAN that on one occasion when CHEYETTE was in New York he introduced CHEYETTE to BROTHMAN as well as to his banker friend. JACKMAN stated that it was on this occasion, or possibly at a later date, that they discussed with BROTHMAN the possibilities of working out some sort of an agreement with NORDBERG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having to do with the manufacture of synthetic rubber. JACKMAN stated that he believed that on this occasion PERCY FREEMAN, his associate, BROTHMAN and his banker friend, as well as CHEYETTE were present. JACKMAN stated that he could not be certain of the individuals present but to the best of his recollection these individuals were present when they discussed the possibilities of working out some sort of an agreement but that BROTHMAN's friend seemed to be against every suggestion which was made and that this meeting broke up late in the evening, around 11:00 P.M. JACKMAN advised that this was the only time that he was present when a discussion was had with BROTHMAN concerning his method of processing synthetic rubber. (u)

JACKMAN advised that Mr. CHEYETTE had visited him just a few days before and had told him that the FBI had contacted him regarding BROTHMAN and that CHEYETTE had told him on this occasion that BROTHMAN had, subsequent to the above meeting, contacted officials at the NORDBERG MANUFACTURING COMPANY regarding working out some agreement with them. JACKMAN said he also learned that BROTHMAN, on one occasion, had an appointment to meet certain

ADMINISTRATIVE

people in Akron, Ohio, but that he did not show up for this appointment and that as a result NORDBERG did nothing more about the matter. (u)

Concerning the patent application on the process for synthetic rubber, JACKMAN stated that he drew up the application for a patent on this process and was paid \$100 on account by BROTHMAN. JACKMAN stated that some time in 1941 he had returned this application to BROTHMAN for his approval but that the latter had never returned it to him and that he had never filed the application with the U. S. Patent Office. (u)

JACKMAN stated that he had no knowledge as to whether or not a patent was ever filed by BROTHMAN. (u)

JACKMAN stated that he closed his New York office in February, 1942, and that he had not seen or heard from BROTHMAN since prior to that time. (u)

JACKMAN was questioned for information regarding the activities and associates of BROTHMAN which had come to his attention during the period he was acquainted with him. JACKMAN stated that on one occasion he had visited a small office occupied by BROTHMAN located at 30 Church Street in New York and that the only individual he had met was a young draftsman of about twenty years of age and that it was his understanding that this individual was working for BROTHMAN. JACKMAN stated that he could not recall this individual's name. (u)

On one other occasion, JACKMAN advised that he accompanied BROTHMAN to a small laboratory which was operated by BROTHMAN and located on the top floor of a building on Lexington Avenue, in the middle forties, the exact address not being recalled. JACKMAN stated that the purpose of his visit on this occasion was in connection with the aforementioned patent, which had to do with synthetic rubber. (u)

JACKMAN also recalled that while out driving one Sunday with his wife, they stopped at BROTHMAN's home on Long Island and paid them a social visit. At this time JACKMAN stated that he was introduced to BROTHMAN's wife and that he recalled BROTHMAN had an infant child. JACKMAN did not recall the name of BROTHMAN's wife and said they only spent a very short time at his home. (u)

JACKMAN stated he had no knowledge regarding BROTHMAN's associates and that he was not acquainted with any of his employees and that he had never entered into any financial agreement with BROTHMAN nor had any financial transactions with him other than being paid for professional services rendered to BROTHMAN. JACKMAN advised that he had no knowledge regard-

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ing the employment of BROTHMAN and that the names of the HENDRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY or the RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY were not known to him and he had no knowledge of BROTHMAN's employment by these or any other firms. JACKMAN stated that he had no knowledge regarding BROTHMAN's political feelings and that he had no sympathy for him if what he has done is true. JACKMAN said he had no knowledge regarding any espionage activity on the part of BROTHMAN. (u)

JACKMAN was questioned as to whether or not any information had come to his attention in connection with patent matters in his work with BROTHMAN and whether at any time BROTHMAN desired to make these patents or prints available to any individual or to any foreign government, and JACKMAN stated that he had no knowledge of such; that all the prints which BROTHMAN had made available to him had been returned prior to the time that he, JACKMAN, left New York. JACKMAN stated that he did not recall what address these prints were mailed to; the name CHEMURGY DESIGN, INCORPORATED was mentioned to JACKMAN who stated, "Yes, that was the name of the company" to which he returned the patent application as well as the blueprints regarding process for making synthetic rubber. (u)

It will be recalled that ARTHUR P. WEBER, former business associate of BROTHMAN's, was interviewed on March 3, 1950, at which time he furnished Agents of the New York City Office a list of business contacts of BROTHMAN, among them being the name of ARTHUR MARKMAN (phonetic). WEBER described MARKMAN as an old friend of the family and stated he was an officer in the bank located in the vicinity of 14th Street in Manhattan; also that BROTHMAN's wife had apparently worked for MARKMAN. (u)

JACKMAN was recontacted and asked whether this financial adviser of BROTHMAN's could possibly be a Mr. MARKMAN and JACKMAN immediately stated, "Yes, that is his name--ARTHUR MARKMAN." JACKMAN could not furnish any additional information regarding MARKMAN other than that which has been reported herein. (u)

No lead is being set forth inasmuch as the New York Office is presently conducting an investigation regarding ARTHUR MARKMAN. (u)

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

L.A. 65-5033

Copy of this report is being designated for the Washington Field Office and the San Francisco Office in accordance with prior Bureau instructions. (u)

REFERENCE:

New York report of SA JOHN M. COLLINS
dated 9/1/50. (u)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-4199

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 9/22/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/30; 8/1, 4, 15, 22; 9/15/50	REPORT MADE BY PAUL C. FULLER - td
TITLE ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

On 7/30/50 HERBERT GRACION, after viewing newspaper photograph of subject, advised he believed subject identical with individual he met in Germany in 1947. GRACION, after viewing recent photograph and considering physical description, advised BROTHMAN not identical with person he met in Europe. (u)

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

Mr. HERBERT A. GRACION, 2128 Van Ness Avenue, telephonically advised SA JAMES DUNPHY on 7/30/50 that, while he was on duty with the U. S. Army in Germany in February or March, 1947, he questioned an individual concerning improper identification papers who he now believes to be identical with ABRAHAM BROTHMAN. GRACION was basing his opinion on the photograph of BROTHMAN which appeared in the San Francisco Daily News on 7/29/50. (u)

On 8/22/50 a photograph of BROTHMAN, taken in July, 1950, was exhibited to GRACION. In addition, he was given a complete physical description. He stated, after viewing the recent photograph and considering the description, that BROTHMAN is positively not identical with the individual he met in Germany in 1947. (u)

HERBERT GRACION is employed as a meter reader by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of San Francisco. (u)

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN SINCE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

C 133-106

-v-

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN and MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ,

Defendants.

S I R :

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that the undersigned will move this Court at the United States Court House, Foley Square, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1950, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order requiring the United States to furnish the defendants herein, within a time to be specified therein, a written bill of particulars as to the following matters alleged in the indictment herein, as follows:

1. State the substance of the testimony given by Harry Gold before the Grand Jury with respect to the associations of Harry Gold with the defendants and with divers other persons, and let the Government state whether it claims such testimony was false, and if it does claim that such testimony was false, in what respects it was false.
2. State in what respects, and by what means the defendant, Abraham Brothman, urged, advised and persuaded Harry Gold to give false testimony before the Grand Jury.
3. Give the exact date on which Harry Gold testified before the Grand Jury, and state whether the Government claims the defendants committed any acts in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy after the date on which Harry Gold testified as aforesaid, and if so, what acts.

Dated: New York, September 5, 1950,

Yours etc.

WILLIAM L. MESSING
Attorney for Defendants
Office & P.O. Address

TO: IRVING H. SAYPOL, Esq.
United States Attorney
Foley Square
New York City

The Indictment

The indictment which is the subject of this motion is in two counts. In the first count, both defendants, Brothman and Moskowitz, are charged with having conspired to defraud the United States in the exercise of its function of administering and enforcing its criminal laws, and to influence, obstruct and impede the due administration of justice therein, in violation of Section 241 of Title 18, United States Code (1946 Ed.). The first count, in addition to the charging paragraph, which fulfills all statutory requirements, contains five additional paragraphs in which the details of the conspiracy are recited. The Grand Jury expands on its charges in these five paragraphs by alleging that the conspiracy by the defendants had as its object an espionage investigation by a Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, and that in connection with that investigation, the defendant Brothman and Harry Gold, a co-conspirator, would agree upon fictitious explanations of their association with each other, and that Brothman would appear before the Grand Jury and give false testimony as to this association, and following said testimony, would advise co-conspirator Harry Gold of the substance

of the testimony, so that Gold would tell a story to the Grand Jury, when he testified, which would conform to Brothman's, and would similarly be false, fictitious and manufactured. Four overt acts are set forth in the indictment as having been committed in furtherance of the conspiracy.

In the second count the Grand Jury has charged that Brothman, on July 31, 1947, influenced, intimidated and impeded a witness before this Grand Jury, namely, Harry Gold, in violation of Section 241 of Title 18, United States Code (1946 Ed.). In addition to the charging paragraph, in the course of which all statutory elements are fulfilled, three paragraphs are included in the course of which the Grand Jury alleges the details of Brothman's illegal acts, namely, that in the course of the Grand Jury espionage investigation, Brothman, knowing that the witness Gold had been subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury on July 31, 1947, urged, advised and persuaded Gold to give false testimony before the Grand Jury.

THE INDICTMENT ITSELF FURNISHES
THE DEFENDANTS WITH MORE PARTICULARS
THAN THEY ARE ENTITLED TO
UNDER THE AUTHORITIES, AND THE
MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS
SHOULD THEREFORE BE DENIED IN ALL
RESPECTS

The instant motion is made on unsworn representations. Rule 7(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure permits the District Court in its discretion to grant a bill of particulars on a showing "of cause". Defendants' motion should be denied because there is a total lack of showing "of cause" - undoubtedly due to the fact that in the indictment the defendants are given much more than they are entitled to receive under law, as will be demonstrated by citation of authorities herein. If the motion is to be considered at all, it can be considered only on the indictment itself. This was made clear by Judge Ryan in United States v. Rubinstein, (9 F.R.D. 255 D.C.S.D.N.Y.), in which, in a similar situation, it was held, at p. 257:

"No affidavit or sworn statement of counsel accompanies this application; it is determined therefore only on the indictments themselves."

The authorities are clear in holding that a bill of particulars should be granted only when an indictment fails to (1) acquaint the accused with what he is charged and thus against what he must defend, and (2) to enable him to be sufficiently informed of the charge to plead an acquittal or conviction in bar of another

prosecution for the same offense, Yong Tai v. U.S., 273 U.S. 77; United States v. MacLeod Bureau, 6 F.R.D. 590, 592 (W.D.C., 1947); U. S. v. Kessler, 43 F. Supp. 408, (E.D.N.Y., 1942); United States v. Rosenwasser Bros., 255 F. 233 (E.D.N.Y., 1919). This rule was formulated in Sawyer v. U. S., 89 F. 2d 139, 140, as follows:

"Such a bill is referable to, and it must be construed in the light of the language of the indictment. Robinson v. United States (C.C.A.) 33 F. 2d 238. If the language of the indictment is so far definite and certain as to safeguard all of the rights of a defendant and to enable him properly to prepare his defense, a bill of particulars will not be required."

The indictment herein, as is apparent upon examining it, is detailed far beyond legal requirements, and amply informs the defendants of the charges so as to safeguard their rights.

Each count of the indictment commences with a charging paragraph, in the course of which every statutory element is fulfilled, and which, in itself, furnishes to the defendants everything to which they are entitled under the law. But, the Grand Jury, in addition to meeting the legal requirements, has gone

and further that the Court should not be
 misled by the fact that the defendants
 are not in the position of being
 defendants. In fact, it is, a motion
 for a bill of particulars is a bill, and as such
 and not in accordance with the spirit of the law
 and with the express words of the authorities.

Indeed, it has been held that such motions
 are not in the interests of a conspiracy
 and are not entitled to such aid in preparing
 their defense as they have already been given
 here. Hubb v. United States, 32 F. 2d 766
 (C.C.A. 8, 1937); United States v. Barsky, 7
 F.R.D. 38 (D.C. 1947); cf. Crawford v. United
States, 212 U.S. 124, 192.

The motion is unique in that no sworn
 statement by the defendants or by counsel attest-
 ing to the good faith of the motion and the
 necessity of the information requested has been
 submitted to the Court.

POINT II

DEFENDANTS' DEMANDS ARE PECULIARLY
WITHIN THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH
THE AUTHORITIES HOLD A BILL OF PAR-
TICULARS SHOULD NOT BE GRANTED.

Defendants, as demonstrated above, have com-
pletely failed to make an affirmative showing of need
for the particulars requested.

But even if they were not estopped on that
ground, it is clear that the convenience of the de-
fendants is not the only consideration. The Supreme
Court, in the leading case of Evans v. United States,
153 U.S. 584, 590, declared:

"While the rules of criminal pleading
require that the accused shall be fully
apprised of the charge made against him,
it should, after all, be borne in mind
that the object of criminal proceedings
is to convict the guilty, as well as to
shield the innocent, and no impracticable
standards of particularity should be set
up ..."

In the Subinacina case, *supra*, the situation
was comparable to the case at hand. The argument for
a bill of particulars was considerably stronger there
because the charges were far more complicated and covered
events and scenes allegedly perpetrated at many different
places, on many different occasions. Nevertheless, Judge

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Ryan denied the motions for bills of particulars in all respects, holding, at pages 257 and 258:

"No affidavit or sworn statement of counsel accompanies this application; it is determined therefore only on the indictments themselves. The details of the defendants of the charges made against them sufficiently to enable them to prepare for trial and defendant and plea an acquittal or conviction in bar of another prosecution for the same offenses. Bills of particulars in criminal prosecutions are not intended or designed to furnish defendants in advance of trial with a detailed statement of the evidence to be used against them. The evidence of the prosecution consists of the acts and doings of the defendants and their confederates and accomplices; this is within their knowledge. An itemized recital of the Government's proof here would serve no useful and legitimate purpose and would unnecessarily restrict the testimony to be offered on trial. Where charges are predicated upon fraudulent acts of a defendant, great latitude has always been allowed the prosecution. Limitations, if any are to be imposed, are to be set by the trial court and not by restrictions imposed in a Bill of Particulars.

The allegations of the indictment make further particular unnecessary.

Motions for Bills are denied."

(1) No fishing expedition will be permitted.

The bill which is suggested in the instant case suggests a fishing expedition rather than a reasonable request for information, and should therefore be refused. An examination of these up cited Supreme Indictors

2. Dismiss

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that the defendants are inquiring not into the charges of the indictment, but rather that they are attempting to ascertain what evidence the Government has in its possession. In United States v. Kummer, 135 F. (2d) 663 (C.C.A. 2, 1943), cert. den. 320 U.S. 212, reh'ing den. 320 U.S. 838, our Court of Appeal, speaking through Judge Clark, in sustaining the denial of a motion for a bill, said at page 674:

"... the bill partook more of the nature of a fishing expedition than of a reasonable request for information upon the part of one who denied all knowledge ... or participation ..."

See also United States v. Gould, 253 F. 232, 241 (S.D.N.Y. 1915); Boyle v. United States, 22 F. (2d) 766 (C.C.A. 9, 1927) cert. den. 276 U.S. 619; Sawyer v. United States, 89 F. (2d) 139 (C.C.A. 8, 1933).

(2) The Defendants Are Not Entitled to Obtain Particulars Which are Principally Within Their Own Knowledge.

It is well settled that where the facts sought are within the knowledge of the defendant, the Government need not disclose them to him. In view of the specific demands made by defendants in this case, it is important to note that where the offense charged is one grounded upon the act and conversations of the party charged, of which he must be in a position to have as much information

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as anyone could have as to whether such acts and conversations did in fact occur, it is never essential to set out with particularity the things which he is supposed to have said or done. It may be assumed that the defendants herein know when and where they performed certain acts and are familiar with the attendant circumstances.

In United States v. Gouled, supra, at page 241, this Court held:

"....where the offense charged is one which is grounded upon the acts and the conversations of the party charged, and with and of which he must be in a position to have as much information as anybody else could have as to whether they did or did not occur, it is never essential to set out with particularity the things which he is supposed to have said or done."

^{is}
No one in a better position to know in detail

what the defendants may have said or done in reference to the alleged facts than the defendants themselves.

See also Evans v. U.S., supra; Rubio v. United States, supra; Sawyer v. United States, supra; United States v. Pierce, 245 F. 288 (N.D.N.Y. 1917).

(3) The Defendants Are Not Entitled to Particulars Which Are Evidentiary.

It is plain that this bill of particulars is sought because the defendants are interested in the evidence which the Government has, not in the charges

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which it makes. This Court held last year (United States v. Farley (S.D.N.Y.) decided Feb. 6, 1943):

"All of the particulars sought are clearly evidentiary in character and the defendants are not entitled to any of them in advance of trial."

See also Langer v. United States, 135 F. (2d) 698, 733 (C.C.A. 6, 1939), cert. den. 39 U.S. 681; United States v. Uley, 21 F. Supp. 281 (S.D.N.Y. 1937); United States v. Langer, et al. (S.D.N.Y. 1941), 40 F. Supp. 414.

The Government cannot be forced to disclose the kind of testimony to be used. United States v. Brown, 56 F. (2d) 659 (D.C.W.D. Wash.).

The Government cannot be forced to reveal information concerning its witnesses. Hayne v. United States, 130 F. (2d) 1, cert. den. 329 U.S. 833; United States v. General Petroleum Corporation, supra; United States v. Langer, et al., supra.

Where the facts sought by a motion for a bill of particulars are evidentiary in character, the demand therefor should be denied. It is not a function of a bill of particulars to require the Government to disclose its case to the defendant and prejudicially limit the presentation of its evidence at the trial.

Indeed, this Court has suggested that it would be an abuse of discretion to force the Government by a bill to furnish particulars such as those sought here.

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United State v. Gexler, 6 F. Supp. 259 (S.D.N.Y. 1933).

POINT III

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PARTICULAR REQUESTS
HEREIN DEMONSTRATES THAT DEFENDANTS ARE
ENTITLED TO THE TRIAL OF THEIR CASES

Although perhaps unnecessary in view of defendants' failure to show any affirmative need for a bill, and the fact that the indictments tell defendants much more than they are entitled to be told under the law, to assist for the Court's convenience the following analysis of each separate request by defendants:

It should be noted that, whereas the numbering on the motion indicates that only three particulars are requested, actually a considerable number of separate particulars are included within each one of the three requests.

In the first request, defendants ask this Court to order the Government to "state the substance of the testimony given by Harry Gold before the Grand Jury with respect to the assertions of Harry Gold that the defendants and that several other persons, let the Government state whether it claims such testimony was false, and if it does claim that such testimony was false, in what respects it was false." (underlining ours.)

The first obvious defect in this request is that the Court is asked to order the Government to reveal the "substance" of testimony of a co-conspirator and witness before the Grand Jury.

The law to the effect that Grand Jury testimony is privileged and confidential is well established, as stated by the Court of Appeals in Goodman v. United States, 108 F. 2d 516 (C. A. 9, 1939), at p. 520:

"Through their participation in the proceedings both grand jurors and witnesses occupy a special relationship to the state; and for reasons grounded in public policy, as we have seen, the testimony taken in these proceedings is privileged and confidential."

The Court held in the Goodman case ". . . the evidence taken before Grand Juries is confidential matter to which the accused person has no right of access." (p. 519). After a citation of authorities to support that statement, the Court continued:

"So strict was the requirement of secrecy in this respect that anciently a grand juror who disclosed to an indicted person the evidence that had been given against him was held to be an accessory to the crime, if the crime was a felony, and a principal if the crime was treason; and later such conduct appears to have been denounced as a high misdemeanor. 4 Bl. Com. 126; 1 Chitty Cr.L. 317. Nowadays,

Grand Jury as, from a investigation by unlawful acts and conversations with Gold. The invasion of the indictment is found in the conduct of the defendants and not in what Gold actually told the Grand Jury.

The request that the Government be ordered to state "in what respects" Gold's Grand Jury testimony was false, as well as every word in the entire request, including those which call for the substance of Gold's testimony, came within the prohibited category of asking for the Government's evidence in advance of trial, and for the testimony of witnesses. United States v. Robinson; Ex parte v. United States, 330 U.S. 263, 59 S.Ct. 1007.

The second request, in the course of which defendants ask that the Government tell them "in what respects and by what means" the defendant, Nathan Aronson, advised and persuaded Gold to testify falsely, has been held to be improper and the type of request which this Court said "should never be granted". United States v. Gould, 330 U.S. 290, 59 S.Ct. 1010. It is clear, therefore, that:

"... where the offense charged is one which is grounded upon the acts and conversations of the party charged, and with and of which he must be in a position to have as much information as anybody else could have as to whether or not they did or did not occur it is never essential to set out with particularity the things which he is supposed to have said or done."

Further, this second request calls for the Government's evidence, and is of the type found in Sawyer v. United States, 89 F. 2d 139, (C.A. 8, 1947), where the Government was asked to reveal the details of "well-nigh every move made and act done by each of the co-indictees." A bill of this type was branded "a hybrid of impudence and outlandishness" that "wholly loses sight of the object of a bill of particulars" by the Court of Appeals in the Sawyer case at p. 140.

The third and final request of defendants asks for the exact date on which Gold testified before the Grand Jury and also whether the Government claims the defendants committed any acts in furtherance of the alleged conspiracy after the date on which Harry Gold testified as aforesaid, and if so, what acts."

Obviously, this request again calls for facts peculiarly within the knowledge of the defendants themselves and facts which are the Government's evidence. The holdings in United States v. Sawyer, supra, and United States v. Rubinstein, supra, are directly applicable to this request. It might be pointed out that as to acts of the defendants, four overt acts are set forth following the conspiracy count of the indictment, three more than are necessary under the law. This request, as well as the prior ones, make it plain that the bill is not a "reasonable request for information upon the part of one who denied all knowledge . . . or participation . . .", and should lead this Court to find, in the words of Judge Clark, that "... the bill partook more of the nature of a fishing expedition." United States v. Kushner, supra, p. 674.

As to the request for the exact date on which Gold testified before the Grand Jury, the second overt act set forth following the conspiracy count states that in furtherance of the conspiracy "Harry Gold testified before the aforesaid Grand Jury, on or about the 31st day of July, 1947." The defendants are certainly entitled to nothing further on this point.

CONCLUSION

The adequacy of the instant indictment to acquaint the accused with the charges and to enable them to plead former jeopardy cannot be seriously challenged. To this effect, it may be noted that this Court on October 22, 1948, in analogous circumstances, in the case of United States of America v. Foster, et al., 6 128-48, denied in all respects motions for bills of particulars in a situation favoring the entertainment of such a motion to a degree far greater than the instant one. In the Foster case, the trial of the eleven Communist leaders, the issues presented were far more involved than those here. Further, in the Foster case there were twelve defendants, whereas in the instant proceeding there are but two defendants. The matters involved in the Foster indictment are undeniably far more complicated than those with which we are here concerned. Nevertheless, the motions were in all respects denied. The opinion of this Court in that case is compelling here, and is grounded on persuasive authority.

An examination of the particulars here requested proves apposite the language of this Court in refusing the particulars sought in the Foster case:

"The conclusion is irresistible that rather than seeking particulars of the evidence charged in the indictments, it is sought by these motions to discover in advance of the trial, the Government's evidence and to limit the Government in its proof. This is not the function of a bill of particulars, and it cannot be accomplished by these motions." U.S. v. Foster, supra.

The decision of Judge Ryan in the Rabinstein case, supra, is in direct agreement with the holding in the Foster case, and it is respectfully submitted that both of them should be followed here by this Court in denying the instant motion in all respects.

Respectfully submitted,

IRVING M. SAYPOL,
United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York,
Attorney for United States of
America

THOMAS J. DONAGAN,
Special Assistant to the Attorney General,

ROY M. COLE,
Assistant United States Attorney,

of Counsel.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1950

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WASHINGTON 76 FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

27

1002 P

G. I. R. - 1

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[Handwritten initials and signatures over the routing slip]

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., ESP - R. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE WHETHER
PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY OF SA J. M. COLLINS DATED AUG FIFTEENTH, LAST, MAY
BE GIVEN TO USA, SDNY.

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

cc - m. Humphreys

RECORDED - 58

EX-16

100-365040-240

OCT 13 1950

12

51 OCT 10 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13/87 BY 3042 PWT/hm

Assistant Attorney General James H. McInerney

October 2, 1950

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
ESPIONAGE - R

There is being transmitted herewith one copy of the report of
Special Agent John H. Collins dated September 1, 1950, at New York, New York.

Enclosed *KD*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *4/3/87* BY *2042 PWT/ki*
W

HFB:jan

100-365040

RECORDED - 19

OCT 6 1950

EX-100

80

OCT 2 1950

E. B. I.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D - INTR. SEC.

MAILED 12

OCT 2 - 1950

CLARK - FBI

317
13 OCT 5 1950

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SEPTEMBER 28, 1950 URGENT

SAC, NEW YORK

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., MSP BASH R. REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, LAST.

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO FURNISH COPY OF PROSECUTIVE SUMMARY OF SA J. M. COLLINS DATED AUGUST FIFTEEN, LAST, TO USA, NYC.

HOOVER

KFB:jam
100-365040

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/87 BY 242

RECORDED - 15

EX-100

OCT 15 1950

100-365040-242

RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 29 4 25 PM '50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 28 1950

TELETYPE

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Per *min*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-100

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. SEPTEMBER 28, 1950

URGENT

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, ESP DASH R. REURTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT, LAST, SETTING FORTH INFO FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] YOU ARE REQUESTED TO SET FORTH INFO FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] CONCERNING BROTHMAN AND MOSKOWITZ IN FUTURE REPORT THIS CASE SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. THE INFO FURNISHED SHOULD BE CAREFULLY ANALYZED TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY CORROBORATION CAN BE OBTAINED FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH TRIAL OF BROTHMAN AND MOSKOWITZ.

HOOVER

WFE:jam 70

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/6/87 BY 3042 PWT/clb

RECORDED - 68/100-365042-243
OCT 3 1950

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

26 1950

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Per

SEP 26 1950

TELETYPE

26

6-03P

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

OCT 8 1950

SCHEIDT

HLD PLS

RECORDED - 95

EX-32

cc: Mr Belmont
cc: Mr Langhorne

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/2/87 BY 3047

58 OCT 20 1950

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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NA 9/19
9/17 8:55

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 29 1950

TELETYPE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3042 PWT/fclm

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

60

29

7-41P

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, WAS., ESP - R. ROY COHN,
CONFIDENTIAL ASSISTANT, USA, SDNY, ADVISED TODAY AT FIVE THIRTY PM
THAT GEORGE WEINFELD HAD NOT HANDED DOWN A DECISION ON THE MOTION
FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS. COHN STATED THAT AS SOON AS THIS DECISION
WAS HANDED DOWN THIS OFFICE WOULD BE ADVISED.

RECORDED - 108

100-365040-245
OCT 1 1950

SCHEIDT

5421007-28 1950

cc: Mr. ROY COHN

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 100-370679-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, Was;
MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, Was;
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 100-365040

DATE: October 9, 1950

~~SECRET~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY SP12 PWT/clm
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

On 7/29/50, BROTHMAN and MOSKOWITZ were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to obstruct justice in that they, together with HARRY GOLD a co-conspirator but not a defendant, agreed upon fictitious explanations of their associations with each other and divers other persons. In furtherance of this conspiracy, and to effect the objects thereof, BROTHMAN testified before the Grand Jury on 7/22/47 and GOLD testified on 7/31/47. In a second count, BROTHMAN was indicted on the same day by the same Grand Jury for wilfully influencing HARRY GOLD to give false testimony before a Grand Jury on 7/31/47. (u)

This office is currently conducting an investigation to obtain evidence to strengthen the Government's case against these defendants. In this connection it is requested that the following investigation be conducted. To assist in this investigation, one photostatic copy of the prosecutive summary report of SA John M. Collins is being enclosed for the Boston, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and Atlanta Offices. (u)

The Boston Office is requested to interview PHILIP LEVINE, 67 Perry Avenue, Brookline, Mass. In this interview LEVINE is to be questioned for any information in his possession regarding any influence exerted by BROTHMAN on GOLD to give false testimony before the Grand Jury. Although LEVINE claims employment with A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES from September 1947 to June 1948, and although this alleged influencing by BROTHMAN took place on 7/31/47 or prior thereto, it is felt that LEVINE might have pertinent information. It is noted that in the report of SA Brenton S. Gordon, 6/15/50, Boston, in the HARRY GOLD case, LEVINE advised that he knew of BROTHMAN'S and GOLD'S testimony before a Grand Jury in 1947 but did not appear to have much information along this line. LEVINE should also be questioned regarding his knowledge of the manner of GOLD'S and BROTHMAN'S initial association. (u)

In the same manner the Minneapolis Office is requested to interview ROLF WOLLAN, 27 West Maple St., Glenwood, Minnesota. According to information in the possession of this office, ROLF WOLLAN was employed by A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES in 1947. While it is realized that the pertinent period is from 5/29/47 when GOLD and BROTHMAN were first interviewed by FBI agents until 7/31/47 when GOLD testified before a Grand Jury and while it is not known whether ROLF WOLLAN was actually employed by BROTHMAN during this period, still it is felt that he might have information of value to this investigation. (u)

COPIES DESTROYED - RECORDED - 58

JMC:DM

100-95068

388 MAR 5 1963

INDEXED - 58

cc - Boston (Enc-1)(100-96341) (Special Delivery)

- Minneapolis (Enc-1) (Airmail Special)

- Los Angeles (Enc-1) (65-5033) (Airmail Special)

- Atlanta (Enc-1) (65-1351) (Airmail Special)

OCT 10 1950

25

51 OCT 1950

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director
NY 100-95068

The Los Angeles Office will interview JULES KORCHIEN, 16560 Chattanooga Place, Los Angeles, California. KORCHIEN was one of the original partners in the firm of A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES when it was formed in August 1944. However, according to MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, KORCHIEN terminated his association with A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES in October 1946. The report of SA Gilmer G. Robinson dated 5/19/50 at Los Angeles and entitled, "ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, Wa. (S) b1 ESPIONAGE - R" contains information from KORCHIEN that BROTHMAN told him several years ago that the FBI had questioned him for the reason that they thought he was a spy. According to KORCHIEN, BROTHMAN did not furnish details concerning this matter. It is thought, however, that KORCHIEN might have additional information of value and Los Angeles is requested to conduct this interview with KORCHIEN, questioning him thoroughly for any information he has regarding BROTHMAN'S and GOLD'S appearance before a Grand Jury sitting in the Southern District of New York in July 1947.

Los Angeles is also requested to obtain from KORCHIEN any information to show that BROTHMAN and GOLD conspired to tell a fictitious story before this Grand Jury and also any information to show that BROTHMAN influenced GOLD'S testimony before this Grand Jury.

The Atlanta Office is requested to interview GERHARD NORVAL WOLLAN, North Georgia College, Dahlonega, Georgia, who is also one of the original partners in the firm of A. BROTHMAN & ASSOCIATES. While it is realized that WOLLAN was thoroughly interviewed and the interview reported in the report of SA George P. Dillard, dated 5/22/50, Atlanta, this questioning was undertaken chiefly from an espionage standpoint. It is now thought that WOLLAN should be interrogated for information in his possession that will substantiate the allegations of HARRY GOLD regarding the giving of false testimony before a Grand Jury as contained in the indictment.

These interviews must be conducted at once and a teletype summary sent at the conclusion of the interview followed by the immediate submission of a report. AUSA Roy M. Cohn on 10/6/50 advised that he might desire to subpoena these individuals before a Grand Jury in New York City depending on the results of the interviews. In any event, this case is scheduled for trial on 10/30/50 and it is possible that the above named individuals might be witnesses for the Government.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 28 1950

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR URGENT

28 108
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/87 BY 3012/STP

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, WAS., ESP - R. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ON SEPT TWENTY SEVEN LAST, FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFO.
HE ADVISED THAT BROTHMAN WAS NOT IN A BRANCH, BUT WAS A CP MEMBER AT
LARGE. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE TO BERNIE CHESTER DURING THE WAR YEARS AND
SUBSEQUENTLY TO MAE MILLER, FORMERLY ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY, NY
STATE CP. ACCORDING TO INFT CHESTER IS THE UNANNOUNCED TREASURER OF
NY STATE CP. INFT STATED THAT HE RECALLED ONE INCIDENT WHERE ONE
MOSKOWITZ /FNU/ AND ANOTHER UNKNOWN GIRL, WHO WERE ACTIVE IN THE BETTE
LAPATINE CLUB IN THE CHELSEA SECTION OF THE CP, INVITED BROTHMAN TO A
MEETING IN FORTY EIGHT AT WHICH MEETING BROTHMAN ATTACKED THE PARTY
AND DEFENDED EARL BROWDER. IN FORTY EIGHT AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION
OF THE CP, THESE TWO GIRLS INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION THAT WAS CRITICAL OF
THE PARTY LEADERSHIP. IN THE SPRING OF FORTY NINE, THESE GIRLS WERE
NOT REGISTERED BY THE PARTY AND BROTHMAN WANTED TO COMPOSE HIS DIFFER-
ENCES WITH THE PARTY. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3/1
END PAGE ONE
52 OCT 14 1950

INDEXED - 123

OCT 3 1950

EX - 14

FILE

100-370679-
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1967

[REDACTED] BROTHMAN WAS ONE OF THE TOP PLASTIC CHEMISTS

INFT ADVISED

1. "SCHEIDT b7D

cc: Mr. Langford

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 3 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 54

3

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS., MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ, WAS., ESP - R. REMYTEL
SEPT. TWENTYEIGHT LAST. ON OCT. THREE [REDACTED] FURNISHED
FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL INFO RE SUBJECTS.

[REDACTED] BERNARD CHESTER IN BEN-S LUNCHEONETTE, TWELFTH ST. AND
UNIVERSITY PLACE. UNKNOWN MAN CAME TO CHESTER AND BEGGED HIM TO COME
TO HIS HOME TO SPEAK WITH BROTHMAN. CHESTER RELUCTANTLY WENT.
INFORMANT ADVISED ISADORE NEEDLEMAN WAS PRESENT DURING CONVERSATION.
INFORMANT DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER HE CAME WITH UNKNOWN MAN OR WAS
PRESENT BEFORE. NEEDLEMAN URGED CHESTER TO SPEAK WITH BROTHMAN.

[REDACTED] DETAILS OF WHICH WERE SENT TO BUREAU IN
RETEL. PICTURE OF JULES WARCHIEN SHOWN TO INFORMANT AS POSSIBLE UNKNOWN
MAN. INFORMANT NOT POSITIVE BUT SAID IT COULD BE. INFT NOW RECALLS
THAT IT WAS MIRIAM MOSKOWITZ AND GERTRUDE KOGAN WHO INVITED BROTHMAN;
TO SPEAK BEFORE HETTI LAPATINE CLUB OF CP AND THAT, FURTHER, THEIR
RESOLUTION CRITICIZING PARTY WAS INTRODUCED BEFORE FORTYEIGHT CHELSEA
SECTION CONVENTION AND NOT NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CP AS STATED IN
RETEL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 4/22/87 BY 104-107-100

100-370679-
b20
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37
END PAGE ONE
50 OCT 17 1950

RECORDED - 102 100-365040-248
INDEXED - 102 OCT 6 1950
EX-26

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] WHEN ELIZABETH BENTLEY-S STORY WAS MADE PUBLIC. b7D

[REDACTED] NO FURTHER SUBSTANTIATION OF THIS RELATIONSHIP [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] COULD OFFER NO FURTHER SUBSTANTIAN FOR OPINION [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOR INFO BUREAU, BENTLEY PREVIOUSLY ADVISED CHES-
TER WAS PERSONAL FRIEND OF GOLOS AND ATTENDED HIS FUNERAL. IN
FORTYSEVEN SIGNED STATEMENT OF BROTHMAN HE SAID HE ONCE CONTACTED
GOLOS THROUGH ONE CHESTER AT A WATKINS TELEPHONE NUMBER WHICH
HE DID NOT REMEMBER.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS